# The Huntingdon Journal.

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## The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

*Office on the Corner of Fifth and Washington streets.*

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2.00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2.50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

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OFFICE: No. 113 Third Street. aug21,1872.

B. F. GEHRETT, M. D., *ECLECTIC PHYCICIAN AND SURGEON*, having returned from Clearfield county and permanently located in Shirleysburg, offers his professional services to the people of that place and surrounding country. apr.3-1872.

DR. H. W. BUCHANAN,
DENTIST,
No. 228 Hill Street, HUNTINGDON, PA.
July 3, '72.

DR. F. O. ALLEMAN can be consulted at his office, at all hours, Mapleton, Pa. [march6,72.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. FRANKLIN SCHOCK, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Prompt attention given to all legal business. Office 229 Hill street, corner of Court House Square. [dec.4,'72

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. CHALMERS JACKSON, Attorney at Law. Office with Wm. Dorris, Esq., No. 403, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
All legal business promptly attended to. [jan15

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents.
Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

L. S. GEISSINGER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with Brown & Bailey. [Feb.5-1y

K. ALLEN LOVELL. J. HALL MUSSER.

LOVELL & MUSSER,
*Attorneys-at-Law,*
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of ESTATES, &c.; and all other legal business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. [nov6,'72

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted.
Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

### Hotels.

MORRISON HOUSE,
OPPOSITE PENNSYLVANIA R. R. DEPOT
HUNTINGDON, PA.
J. H. CLOVER, Prop.
April 5, 1871-1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
S. S. BOWDON, Prop'r.
Corner of Pitt & Juliana Sts., Bedford, Pa. may1.

### Miscellaneous.

O YES! O YES! O YES!
The subscriber holds himself in readiness to cry Sales and Auctions at the shortest notice. Having considerable experience in the business he feels assured that he can give satisfaction. Terms reasonable. Address G. J. HENRY,
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H. ROBLEY, Merchant Tailor, in Leister's Building (second floor,) Huntingdon, Pa., respectfully solicits a share of public patronage from town and country. [oct16,72.

R. A. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

SHIRLEYSBURG ELECTRO-MEDICAL, Hydropathic and Orthopedic Institute, for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases and Deformities.
Send for Circulars. Address
Drs. BAIRD & GEHRETT,
nov27,'72tf] Shirleysburg, Pa.

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Go to the JOURNAL Office.

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For all kinds of printing.



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EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

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Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

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PAMPHLETS

PAPER BOOKS,

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

—:o:—

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO


## The Muses' Bower.

[For the JOURNAL.]

### A Hundred Years.

BY THE BARD OF THE MOUNTAIN.

When Guilford s feeble battle-cry
Fell on our nation's ears,
And Freedom bade Oppression fly,
Mars' hand inscribed "a hundred years!"

When Hope's faint ray but dimly shone
Where power now her standard rears,
His thunders awed the British throne,
By echoing loud "a hundred years!"

When patriots bathed our sacred soil
With mingled streams of blood and tears,
Whilst Britain's vanquished hosts recoiled,
Peace angels wrote "a hundred years!"

Let despots shrink and stand aghast,
As Freedom high her banner bears,
'Twas God the mighty fiat cast
That spared her life a hundred years.

In vain may tyrants strive to quench
Her fires by widowed mothers' tears,
Or from fate's hand the stencil wrench
That paints in blood "a hundred years!"

Thus gazing down Time's rapid stream,
The bright Centennial dawn appears,
And 'neath its soft effulgent beam
We shout aloud "a hundred years!"

Let patriotic bosoms swell,
Nor bide in shame the flowing tears,
That from life's mystic fountain well,
When history writes "a hundred years!"

Let all the world assembled gaze,
As gratitude a column rears,
Nor any wish to dim the blaze
That swept our shores a hundred years.

## The Story-Teller.

### A TALE OF THE REVOLUTION.

BY "MIAMI."

It was a bright June morning in 1777. A comfortable wagon was drawn up before the door of a farm house on the east bank of the Hudson river. From the happy occupants, the peaceful hills with their wooded summits, the fair Adirondacks veiled by a misty haze of blue, the fresh, green meadows, and bright June flowers, shut out the scenes of blood which had begun to stain our country. The majestic river rolled on as smoothly, the wild birds sung as sweetly as when the colonists were subjects of that king whose thraldom they were now determined to throw off.

A beautiful young lady, in a plain muslin dress and straw bonnet, stood waiting for some one in the door of the farm house, alternately smelling the roses which she had in her hand and caressing the little children who with their mother stood beside her.

This lady was Jane McCrea, the orphan of a Scotch gentleman, and was for the present residing with her brother. A couple of the neighbors, who were going to do some trading, had promised to accompany Mr. McCrea and his sister to Fort Edward, where the latter was going to visit her friend Mrs. O'Niel.

After an exhilerating drive they reached Fort Edward, and stopped in the village at the house of Mrs. O'Niel, a widow and lady of high repute in the country. Her tasteful dress and cap became the dignified matronly hostess who welcomed her vistors into a parlor, not only genteel, but even luxurious for that day of primitive plainness.

The lady was expecting them evidently, for the table for dinner was set in the state dining-room, and the meal was waiting. Elegant old silver bearing the family crest, costly china and cut glass from the M'Niel manor house in the old country, had been brought from the lockers of the great side board for the occasion.

Her young visitor was a great favorite with the widow, who looked admiringly at the sunny-eyed, rosy-cheeked maiden flirting about the room, arranging her roses in a vase and putting back the stray curls the wind had displaced in her drive. The party chatted gaily, and enjoyed the present, though stern war had set his face meaningly toward them.

Late in the evening her brother and friends took their leave, and Jane was left to her hostess alone. She gazed once more upon the old family portraits, read over the old books, listened to the harp, or to the lazy humming of the spinning wheel which Dinah used so dexterously in the kitchen.

Days sped quickly by, each freighted with pleasant memories of friendly visits and familiar faces. Afternoons the ladies spent in the cool old parlor perfumed with wild roses and lilacs which shaded the windows. The young ladies of the village flitted in and out like butterflies on those delightful June days, chatting over their sewing and knitting or talking of loved ones far away, who were perhaps even then facing the deadly foe.

It was on a rainy day, when the two were alone, that the latter confided the story of her attachment and betrothal to her friend. It was David Jones, a brilliant, handsome young man, then a lieutenant in Fraser's division of Burgoyne's army, who had won her heart. He had resided with his family at Fort Edward, but at the commencement of the Revolution removed with them to Canada.

The Jones' were staunch Royalists, while the McCreas' were as firm on the Federal side.

But like a true woman, Jane loved, perhaps "not wisely, but too well," and though Lieutenant Jones wore the red coat and marched beneath the hated British standard, she remained true in the love and respect she bore him.

Mrs. O'Niel was also a Royalist, and a friend of General Fraser. She shared her young guest's enthusiasm in her plans, and encouraged her to keep up her correspondence with the gallant young officer. Little dreamed she that the name of Miss McCrea should prove a rallying word, to call gentlemen patriots and sturdy yeomen from mountain and glen, from east and west, to take up arms beneath the American flag.

General Schuyler was stationed at Fort Edward with a division of the American army, while General Burgoyne was at Skenesborough awaiting his opportunity to advance toward the Hudson. Many were the courtesies extended to the brave volunteers by the kind people of the village, who became attached to them as to sons and brothers. But, alas, the tocsin rung, the alarm spread far and wide.

In the latter part of July Burgoyne reached Fort Anne; General Schuyler moved his post down the river toward Albany, and his place at Fort Edward or just beyond, was occupied by Fraser's division. Miss McCrea was once more near her lover, "so near and yet so far."

The advance of the British army spread terror through the country, and the inhabitants made ready to fly from home and property. Mr. McCrea determined to remove with his family to Albany, as a large party of his friends were going there for safety, and sent a message to his sister to be prepared to accompany them. But the young girl failed to respond. Again and again he sent her urgent requests, but still she dallied. Fatal delay! At length, when the villagers were about to quit the Fort, Jane prepared to leave the vicinage of her lover.

Morning dawned, a lovely July morning. The golden sunbeams played upon the walls of Mrs. O'Niel's quiet parlor, the soft air stirred the muslin curtains and the bees droned past the door where Jane stood awaiting her brother. Mrs. O'Niel would remain, for the British were her friends. She stood cheering her young friend by voice and manner, striving to assure her that all would yet be well. But what of a sudden blanches the lady's cheek? Why does the fair girl's blood grow cold?

In terror they shut and bar the doors, then retire for safety to an inner room.—They pray one short prayer, short, for the doors are burst open and a party of Indians in all their savage pomp enter the house. Quickly these allies of Burgoyne did their work, plundered the house and carried the two ladies off prisoners. Miss McCrea, in her terror, besought the savages to take her to the enemy's camp, where she felt she had one friend. She offered a large reward and they promised. Thus she signed her death warrant. Mad, as we are told, with British rum, the chiefs began to quarrel and dispute as to whom the prize belonged. The leading chief, enraged beyond the rest, killed Miss McCrea upon the spot. The beautiful victim was yet warm, with her rich young life blood flowing, when the savage scalped her and bore her bleeding scalp and silken tresses as a trophy to the British camp.

The broken-hearted lover lost all interest in life. He brooded in anguish over the sad but precious relic of his betrothed, and disgusted with the world, he threw up his commission and retired to Canada. Living single and alone he became gloomy and silent, his heart was filled with mournful pictures of what might have been. He was called when a silvery-headed man to meet Jane in that far-off land where brides and bridegrooms are unknown.

A simple stone, with the name "Jane McCrea" cut upon it, marks her grave near the ruins of Fort Edward, and the tree is said to stand under which her life was taken.

## The Campaign.

### The Grabbers at Wilkesbarre.

Sam Randall, as soon as he saw the way the current was running, had sense enough to hold his peace at Wilkesbarre. Foster and McClelland did not put in an appearance. Not so with R. Milton Speer and J. Lawrence Getz, Democratic Congressmen who part their names in the middle and pocketed the 'swag." With their pockets filled with the plunder they voted themselves, they attempted to champion the grab—back pay and future pay—and we are rejoiced there was sufficient manly self-assertion in the delegates to hoot them down. The case of Speer is one that deserves special mention. Twice elected to Congress in a doubtful district because of Republican division, he imagines himself a coming sort of a man in Pennsylvania politics, and went up to Wilkesbarre several days in advance of the meeting of the Convention to button-hole the delegates as they arrived, and secure a State endorsement of his personal and political fortunes, by his election as President of the Convention. The Committee was so constituted as to report him for that position, with a ponderous tale attached in the shape of forty or fifty Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Happy man was Speer. If not at the summit of manhood's expectations he was *en route*. His "able and eloquent speech on taking the chair," arraigning the Republican party, was in the hands of the reporters and telegraph operators, ready to be flashed to the uttermost bounds of the continent. A radiant smile illumined his countenance as he prepared to ascend the rostrum, and show the assembled Democracy what manner of man was their future leader. But at this critical moment a note of discord was sounded. "Back-pay grabber," was thundered at John Milton Speer from scores of Democratic throats, and the fanciful fabric he had built, with himself as the central figure, tumbled to the ground. His zeal in packing the Organization Committee so as to get himself reported, only made his disgrace and repudiation by his fellow partizans the more conspicuous. He dug the pit into which he fell. In vain did Speer urge his services and fealty to the Democratic party; he told a falsehood by stating he "had not sought the honor," when the telegraph for days reported him on the ground working for it; he plead that he should not be stabbed in the house of his friends, and begged piteously for the endorsement. Well, he was not "stabbed," but was incontinently tumbled out of the house. Even Sam Josephs and McMullin turned their backs on him. The Associated Press report says "the sense of the Convention was unanimously against Speer being permanent chairman," and Doctor Nebinger was substituted in the report of the Committee, and accepted by the Convention without a single regretful vote on behalf of Speer. If this don't finish the man, his assurance must be steel-clad. In our recollection of Pennsylvania politics, we have not known so signal a rebuke.—*Pittsburg Evening Telegraph.*

### Milton Speer Repudiated.

Hon. R. Milton Speer is the most abased man in Pennsylvania to-day. Possessed of a fair share of talent, and invested by his fellow citizens with their confidence and support, he started out in life with fairer skies than are accorded most men. His reputation as a legislator grew day by day, and higher honors were popularly supposed to wait him. But all this is changed. A moment of weakness came, and by the commission of a single act he blighted and ruined all his future prospects. The "salary grab" presented its seductive front, and he fell! It is true Mr. Speer voted in Congress against the enactment of the bill granting the back pay; but it is also true that he was nothing loath to accept the $5,000 when the same was tendered him by the United States Treasurer.

Mr. Speer was sent to Wilkesbarre as a delegate to the State Convention. Himself and Hon. Sam. Randall and other self-confessed treasury thieves determined that no vote of censure in connection with the "salary grab" question should be passed on them; and in conformity with this determination, it was arranged that Mr. Speer should be chosen permanent President of the body. It is one thing to propose, however, and another thing to dispose. The plan worked quite well till the name of Mr. Speer was reported by the committee on permanent organization, when such a howl of indignation went up from nine-tenths of the assembled Democracy that that gentleman was gald to withdraw his name from before the Convention. Hon. J. Lawrence Getz spoke in favor of Speer, and was hissed from the floor.

How are the mighty fallen! The able and eloquent Speer, whose name was at one time a synonym for all that is good and true in politics, ignominiously kicked off the rostrum and not permitted to preside over the deliberations of a petty Democratic convention! Truly will that gentleman commence to think that his "back pay grab" was about as judicious a speculation as was the acceptance by Judas Iscariot of the thirty pieces of silver.—*Altoona Tribune.*

## Reading for the Million.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

### The Centennial Exhibition.

The people of this country hardly begin to take a general interest in the great Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. But the plan is so judicious in itself, and the national enthusiasm for anything so broad and generous is so sure to quicken as the time for it draws near, that there need be no fear but that, when the summer of 1876 has come, the whole nation will be sufficiently roused to the greatness and significance of the occasion.

There is much more reason to fear that this general enthusiasm may be roused so late that the fit preparations may not be made in time for an exhibition which ought to be both an adequate and a comprehensive display of the results of a century of national being. We have had instances enough of the sudden awakening of national enthusiasm to know that it may burn very hotly when there has been no sufficient preparation for action. There was enthusiasm enough for arms in the spring of 1801; but it proved that there were not fifty thousand men who could march seven miles a day to meet an enemy. Now, in 1876, the country will be very much annoyed, not to say mortified, if its great exhibition is only half ready when the time comes. If deserts of sand and simoons of dust surround the building; if the fresh paint offends nostrils and ruins tempers; if the day of opening be a "feast of packing-cases," we shall then have acres of criticism, all very good but all too late. To render such criticism unnecessary, the precautions are, in fact, to be taken in this very year.

Strange as it may appear to a people who have flattered themselves into believing that a city can be rebuilt in a twelvemonth, as it cannot; or a Coliseum in three months, as it cannot; or a university created by an act of Congress, as it cannot,—strange as it may appear to such a people to be taught that three years is a very short time in which to arrange a comprehensive exhibition of the results of the industry of the world, the truth is that this is a short time for so vast an undertaking. It has proved a very short time in Austria, which is fortunately placed for such an enterprise. Between the half-known countries of the East, and the great workshops of the world, Vienna stood half-way. And indeed her relations with the countries around the Black Sea and the eastern Mediterranean gave her peculiar facilities for that display of the products of Western Asia and of Eastern Europe, which have given some of its remarkable attractions to the exhibition of this summer. But to interest any of the nations of Europe even, and of their workmen, in an exhibition on the other side of the Atlantic; to persuade them to send valuable manufactures to a country of which the existence seems to half of them almost a myth, and to arrange for the arrival here of those other collections more precious and more valuable than mere manufactures—collections which illustrate methods of education, steps in civilization, or the progresss of history—all this is far more difficult for the Philadelphia Commissioners than could be any similar undertaking in any part of Europe.

The spirit, and in general the good sense, shown at the great dinner in which for the public the Centennial exhibition was inaugurated at Philadelphia, speak well for the future. There was no indecent boasting, no discounting of success, and there seems to have been, side by side with determination, a real understanding that there is hard work to be done before the "day of opening" comes. This is a good omen. Meanwhile, at Vienna itself the agents of the centennial committee are making acquaintance with the practical men who have had the most to do with the great display there; they meet there the exhibitors who have, each in his place, done most to secure the beauty and the variety of that exhibition; they see with their own eyes the detail and the result of methods of administration—and it must be hoped that they will learn much which will be of value in the organizing of the Philadelphia exhibition. Since 1851 each of these "great games of the nations" has shown an advance, in some regards, on its predecessors, and we shall make but a very poor display of our inventive or our organizing ability, if in some way we do not make one step forward, when the time shall come for ours.

First of all, we trust the directors who have it in charge may be early advised that the Vienna Welt-Ausstellung is too large. Let it be remembered, from the beginning, that the object is to display, in one centre, the result of a hundred years of national government in America; and in the same place, in friendly rivalry, to display the results of the present civilization of the rest of the world. Now this ought to be so displayed that any conscientious or intelligent person can see, study and profit by the display. It is not fitly arranged if only the various articles be so brought together that in a month's time, by such hard work as the Emperor and Empress of Austria are at this moment giving to the Welt-Ausstellung, we have some idea of it. A man who should spend a month in the city of London, going from warehouse to warehouse, and examining their contents, would obtain quite a good notion of the results of modern industry. But we do not call the city of London, "a world's exhibition," and it is not one. We must have the cyclopædia of modern industry which is contemplated a small-enough cyclopædia for reference. Nay, it must be so indexed and catalogued, it must be so arranged that the visitor can know what there is in it, and how to turn to every object in the shortest time. This is not possible at Vienna, because the exhibition there is too large.

* * * * *

The preparation for another feature in the American part of the exhibition involves much more difficulty. We suppose it will be determined not to attempt any general displays in the line of natural history, such as should exhibit the geological constitution of the country, or its laws of climate, or of growth. These are not matters which in strictness belong to the exhibition. It is, however, to be remembered that no complete illustration of some manufactures can be made without illustration derived from physical science. The sets of silk, in every form of the raw material, which made a part of the exhibition of Italy at Vienna, were among the most interesting collections there. For the proper exhibition of the products of iron in America, there should be a full exhibition of iron ores. For the proper illustration of cotton manufactures, the different stages and the different fibres of cotton should be exhibited. Now evidently it is too much to expect any manufacturer to go into this provision of objects in natural history. And it is very desirable that the duty should early be assigned to some sensible and intelligent person of making what we call the scientific collections necessary for the proper illustration of the exhibition of the results of American industry.

The governments of the various States may, if they choose, render very important assistance in the proper representation of the present aspects of American life. They will choose, if they are properly addressed, and addressed in season. The government of the nation also has many opportunities to do the same, which, as we hope, may be fairly and fully employed. The museum of weapons and other military resources at Fort Monroe, for instance, one of the most interesting collections in the world, might be duplicated at Philadelphia. The Indian department ought to be able to furnish an exhibition which would show the real condition of the aboriginal tribes, of their civilization and of their industry. The coast survey, the patent office, the light-house bureau, West Point, the observatory, the weather bureau, the copyright office, the mint, and those great founderies which are almost national, ought all to make with system, their contributions. There will be no difficulty in including the several States to do their part, if it is indicated to them what the part is. The government of Italy exhibits at Vienna the processes by which it perforated Mount Cenis. The State of Massachusetts, if it is asked, will show at Philadelphia how, before 1876, it tunneled the Hoosac mountain. Maine, if it is asked, will show the several stages of ship-building; California and Nevada the critical steps in metallurgy; South Carolina and Georgia the various staples of cotton; Pennsylvania the processes of iron; Michigan the methods of reducing copper; and so in every locality the local governments ought to be relied upon for those larger ranges of exhibitions for which individuals can hardly be asked with propriety to make the full preparation.

Of the arrangements which would secure a proper exhibition of American fine art, we cannot speak at this time. The sad failure at Vienna shows that we can hardly rely here on the personal interest or even the *esprit du corps* of the artists. It must be hoped that such institutions as our own Art club, the New York Academy, the Academy in Philadelphia, and the unions which have similar functions in Chicago and in Cincinnati may see that the exhibition of pictures and statuary is not left to accident or to selfishness. Accident and selfishness at Vienna gave us, on the catalogue of two or three thousand pictures and statues, twelve articles—most of them deserved no higher name. We will not leave the country's credit for culture in fine art to such a display in Philadelphia.

### Voices.

There is something peculiarly charming in a sweet voice, something which arrests the attention and makes one involuntarily wish to hear it again. When the gentle intonations of a sweet voice fall, with their soothing influence, upon the ear, imagination immediately pictures a form or face to correspond. Who could ever imagine a loud, coarse voice to belong to a gentle retiring creature, or a weak feminine voice to a manly nature. Not only do living creatures have voices, but there are voices to everything. You have heard of the "voice of nature." Have you taken an early morning walk into the summer woods and listened to that voice.

Nature speaks to us not with one voice only, but with a thousand. Voices in tiny brooks murmur softly to the pretty flowers bending gracefully over their banks to drink of the refreshing cup held to their lips.

Voices from the myriad "busy bees," sipping the wild honey from every "passing" flower, tell of the active, happy life they lead.

The birdlings tune their voices and pour forth in one harmonious concert their daily praises to their Maker.

All nature is full of sweet, hidden voices; and if we but take the trouble to listen, we shall find them filled with enchanting music delighting and charming the ear, making the heart light, happy, and full of thanksgiving that we are surrounded by a world of such beauty and harmony.

Again, other voices abound in the world, which, to a certain class of people, are very troublesome. They are the voices of the heart! Aye, the heart of every human being is filled with secret voices continually whispering to their owners, directing the good to be chosen rather than the evil.

Not only do voices full of music occupy the heart, but oftentimes harsh and discordant ones, always tempting their owners to wrong or evil doing.

It is hard to drown the voices of the heart, or to shut our ears against them. Though deafness may deprive us of hearing every other sound, yet we cannot be deaf to the voice of conscience.

### Slander.

Yes, you pass it along whether you believe it or not; and that one-sided whisper against the character of a virtuous female or an honorable man, you don't believe it, but you will use your influence to bear up false report and pass it into the current. Strange creatures are men and women. How many reputations have been lost by surmise. How many hearts have been bled by whispers. How many benevolent deeds have been chilled by the shrug of a shoulder. How many individuals have been shunned by a gentle mysterious hint. How many chaste bosoms have been wrung with grief by a single nod. How many graves have been dug by false reports. Yet you will keep it above water by the wag of your tongue, when you might sink it forever. Destroy the passion for telling. Lisp not a word that will injure the character of another, and as far as you are concerned, the slander will die.

## Tit-Bits Taken on the Fly.

Brownlow talks of editing the Knoxville Whig again.

The Fayette county jail contains eight prisoners, one of them being charged with murder.

It is with our judgments as with our watches, none go just alike, yet each believes his own.

Trust not him with your secrets who, when left alone in your room, turns over your papers.

John Roberts, a minor at No. 4 slope, Pittston, was instantly killed by a fall of top roof on Tuesday.

A bore is a man who spends so much time talking about himself that you can't talk about yourself.

A lot of game cocks, imported from Kentucky, sold in Virginia City, Nev., for twenty dollars each.

A Lancaster farmer is exhibiting a corn stalk of this year's growth that measures seventeen feet in length.

A young man named Alexander Gray, was run over and instantly killed at Harbor Creek, on Tuesday week.

Horse-thieves are worrying the farmers in Jefferson county, where that class of rascals are unusually plenty.

By a recent order Turkish ladies in Constantinople are not allowed to enter the stores for the purchase of goods.

Berks county holds its annual fair on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th.

The flax crop this year in Oregon will be much larger than ever before. The oil mills at Salem will start up this week and probably run night and day.

The new directory just issued for Wilkesbarre puts the population of that city at 18,876 souls; an increase since the census of 1870 of 9,802.

Freeport is troubled with young men who stare ladies out of countenance when coming out of church on Sundays. The Era wants this thing stopped.

The contract for building the Juniata county court house in Mifflintown has been awarded to Messrs. Hetrick & Fleisher, of Newport, Perry county, for $48,000.

A horse-thief named Harry Osborn, who stole a horse from Mr. Isaac Simpson, of Somerset, was arrested near Altoona on Monday. He was taken to jail at Somerset for a hearing.

The residence of Hon. Samuel Page, at Brownsville, was damaged to the extent of $2,000 on Tuesday last. His extensive library and furniture were saved. The house was not insured.

A John Deever, a lad, was seriously injured on Wednesday, at the cork factory in Lancaster, by being caught in the shafting and being whirled around at a terrible rate. He will recover.

Gomer James, who murdered Edward Cosgrove in Shenandoah City on the night of the 11th, has been arrested and held on charge. The testimony is very strong against him.

The Lancaster *Express* says: Peter C. Hensel, residing on East King Street, Lancaster, has a fig tree in full bearing, with fully one thousand figs upon it, and this constitutes the third crop of the season.

An infant child of Mrs. Sarah Kline, residing near Pottsville, met a very singular death on Wednsday night. The child fell between the foot-board of the bed and the wall and was choked to death.

A man named Corcoran was killed in the Reliance Colliery, Mount Carmel, Thursday, by a fall of coal. He leaves a wife and family. His "butty" whose name is not known, was severely injured also.

Tobias Kreider, an old and respected citizen of Fermanagh, was washed away with a bridge at that point, one day last week, during the prevalence of the freshet in Horming's Run. He was seventy years of age.

The puddlers connected with the Phœnixville Iron Works, who struck for higher wages over two months ago, have returned to work at the old wages, after submitting to the condition that they should withdraw from the Puddlers' Union.

A boy named William Reiggles was killed at Loehiel Furnace, near Harrisburg, on Monday night, by falling off a ladder a distance of nearly sixty feet. His back, arms and one leg were broken, and his body was terribly mutilated besides.

This is the way the Boston Globe talks about Saratoga: "Dazzling, bewildering, intoxicating life, crowning all the summer glories, and only suggesting, by its perfection, the dark contrasting picture where woe and misery abide and sunshine is only a mockery."

There is a town not a thousand miles from Reading that has a sewing society composed of thirty-three widows, and the sound of a pair of masculine boots going past the house when they meet is said to be enough to stop every one of the thirty-three needles.

On Thursday evening, Deputy Sheriff Conn lodged the thieves, three in number, in the Butler jail. They gave their names as George Wilson, Pat Casey, and James McQuire. They are charged with robbing boarders at the Stewart House, in Greece City.

On Friday near McClintockville, on the A. V. R. R. a man had his scalp torn nearly off while jumping off a train while it was in motion. He fell between the cars in a peculiar position, so that the wheels cut his hair and partly turned the scalp. He had a narrow escape for his life.

On Tuesday evening last, during the prevalence of a storm, the barn of Mr. Tucker, in Schellsburg, Bedford county, was struck by lightning and consumed by fire. Had it not been for the heavy rain which fell in torrents at the time, the whole village of Schellsburg might have been destroyed.

The Charles Evans Cemetery, the beautiful "City of the Dead" of Reading contains one hundred acres of ground. The total number of interments within its precincts last year was 483; for the months of January, February, March, April, May, June, and July of this year the number was 267.

A few days ago on the farm of of Wm. Seidel, in Greenwich township, Berks county, a crow ventured near a stream of water where he was caught and killed by a snapping turtle. The cries of the crow were heard by a number of laborers in a field, who hastened to the spot and observed the unusual occurrence.

## Our Book Table.

LITERARY NOTICES.—*The International Review.*—We have received from A. S. Barnes & Co., 111 and 113 William Street, New York City, a prospectus for a new magazine, to be entitled, "THE INTERNATIONAL REVIEW, a Magazine for the Times." Prof. John M. Levitt, is announced as its editor. The following are the principal objects to which it will be devoted, viz:

I. The chief object of this Review will be the sifting and telling treatment of great questions of our age and country above mere sect or party; literary, scientific, social, national, religious.

II. It shall bring to its pages the best talent of Europe and America, and seek to be a medium of communication for representative thinkers of the age.

III. While fearless and progressive, aiming to lead the times by advancing every healthful reform, it shall never assail the divine authority of the Scriptures, or the supremacy of our Constitution over a united Republic.

IV. Seeking always to elevate style, and to secure the very best writers in the world, it shall not, like most Quarterlies, address merely scholars and divines, but furnish guidance and information in pleasing and popular forms to practical men in business and the professions.

V. To the solidity of a Quarterly it will strive to unite the sprightliness of the monthly, avoiding extremes of heaviness and superficiality.

VI. Very especial attention will be given to the notices of books in all departments of art, science, and literature.

VII. The success of the *International Review* will be made to depend on its comprehensive plan, solid merit, and adaptation in style and subject to the times.

VIII. As our Republic sprang from the whole past of the historic nations of the other continent, and as we are now so closely connected with all countries, in accordance with the origin of our people and the breadth of our age, shall this *Review* be a representative of the Old World and the New:—to the maturity of the former uniting the energy of the latter.

Many of the ablest writers of Europe and America have been secured to contribute to its pages. Subscription price, $5 for one year. To be issued January 1st., 1874.

*Lippincott's Magazine* for September will be a strikingly attractive number. It will contain an unusually entertaining article on "English Court Festivities," by a writer who had the entree to the "diplomatic circle" and and who has given a graphic description not only of the levees and drawing rooms held by the Queen and the Price of Wales, with the ceremonials and etiquette at such receptions, but also of the entertainments, balls, concerts, etc., at the royal palaces. A short article will be presented on "The Patrons of the Husbandry," whose numbers are growing with prodigious rapidity, exciting general interest and a desire for information as to the aims of the order, the constitution of the "Grangers," etc. "The New Hyperion" is continued with increasing interest, which is not a little enhanced by the characteristic illustrations of Gustave Dore. The number will contain the concluding papers on "Fruits and Flowers of the Topics," giving a striking and accurate description of the marvelous vegetation of Oriental countries; also a "Sketch of Eastern Travel," treating of China, with illustrations of the chief points of interest. Under the title of "A Lotos of the Nile" will appear a tragical love story by Christain Reid, the popular author of "Valerie Aylmer." Another part of Mrs. Hallowell's pleasing novelette, "On the Church Steps," which, by the way, is delightful summer reading, the scene being laid at Lenox, carries the reader further into a most interesting story.

"Our Home in the Tyrol," Miss Hewitt's graphic description of life and scenes in the picturesque region of the Tyrol, is continued with illustrations, and "How they Keep a Hotel in Turkey," by Edwin de Leon, gives a very entertaining picture of life and manners in the East, as observed in the native khans as well as at the great hotel in Constantinople and Cairo.

Several short Poems and a budget of piquant "Gossip" will complete a really interesting and attractive number of this popular Magazine. Yearly subscription, $4.00

Nothing finer has yet been produced in this country in the form of a magazine than the Aldine for September. Europe and America have been laid under contribution to furnish the marvellously beautiful pictures which the best artists can produce. Mr. A. F. Bunner has a series of three magnificent views in the Rocky Mountains, made expressly for the Aldine. In these days of Yellowstone expeditions and excursions to this famous region, these pictures possess unusual interest. A full-page view of Clear Creek Canon, Rocky Mountains, opens up the wonderful grandeur of those hidden solitudes in a way to make them seem real; a large picture of the Snowy Range of the Sierra Madre is wild, gloomy and grand, while a sketch of the interior of the Rocky Mountains, gives one the impression that all the world is made of mountains. A charming full-page picture after Legeune, a French artist, called, "The Blue Bird," shows a bewitching young woman confined in a strong tower to keep her from her lover. Mr. John Hows, a New York artist, has a full-page study of "Brookside Willows," remarkable for its faithful interpretation of nature and minute detail. A finer picture is seldom seen. Mary A. Hallock gives a society sketch called, "Who Is It?" of two ladies peeping down stairs to catch a glimpse of the man at the hall door. Dore, the great French artist, furnishes two

# The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

**Wednesday Morning, Sept. 10, 1873.**

**Circulation LARGER than any other Paper in the Juniata Valley.**


## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

SUPREME JUDGE:

**Hon. Isaac G. Gordon, of Jefferson.**

STATE TREASURER:

**Hon. Robert W. Mackey, of Allegheny.**

SENATOR:

**John Irwin, jr., of Centre county.**

ASSEMBLY:

**William K. Burchinell, of Huntingdon.**

COUNTY TREASURER:

**Thomas W. Montgomery, of West.**

COUNTY COMMISSIONER:

**Charles R. McCarthy, of Clay.**

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR:

**James H. Lee, of Jackson.**

AUDITOR:

**James H. Davis, of Morris.**

JURY COMMISSIONER:

**John G. Stewart, of Mt. Union.**

CORONER:

**John Laporte, of Franklin.**

☞ We will be able to give a full report of the doings of the allies of the Democrats next week.

☞ The disorganizers' Convention was made up of the old Leaguers. We will look after them.

☞ The Mount Union *Times* could find it in its heart to say this:

"Huntingdon was laid out in 1763. A number of its citizens were laid out in 1873."

☞ We publish a number of extracts, in this issue, from leading newspapers on Back Pay Speer. They are not very flattering.

☞ There was no election held for delegates to the disorganizers convention in Huntingdon on Saturday last. Cause—no person to attend.

☞ Capt. Harrison, we are told, did his level best, on Saturday last, to secure delegates to the disorganizers convention from the Third Ward but he had to go it alone.

☞ Speer and Randall were taught a lesson they will not soon forget. They signed their political death-warrants when they gave their receipts for their share of the salary-grab.—*N. Y. World, Friday Aug., 29.*

☞ The Gussites promised to issue an address setting forth their grievances, but up to this time nothing that can be called an address has been issued. It is pretty hard to find good reasons for a foolish and unwarranted movement.

"Oriady, Brown, Clarkson, Scott, Fisher, Stewart, Wharton and the other little fish in the puddle, make a pretty looking Republican party indeed."—*Globe.*

Pretty clean party now, ain't it? With the disturbing element out we expect to see it more formidable than ever in the past.

☞ Guss and Woods have worked like beavers during the last week to get up delegates to their Convention, but where they have secured persons willing to come they have found themselves without a constituency. It will be a self-constituted Convention.

☞ It takes a column in the last *Globe* to explain why the Gussites are outside of the party on the high road to the Democracy. Men can't step out of the organization of a party and then allege fraud and evil practices to justify them without substantial reasons for such a course. It won't work.

☞ The Back Pay Ticket does not take very well with the farmers. They don't like to touch anything that smells of salary grab. Especially in this case with McAteer who would, if elected, have an opportunity to pile on a few extra hundreds. He has placed himself in the proper attitude to do it.

The *Globe* repeats for the hundredth time, that there is a sworn Ring in opposition to the League Why don't it give some facts? Something tangible to show that there is such an organization. We are just as anxious to have such an institution shown up as it is. The unsupported statement of Mr. M'Divitt and the affidavit of Henry R. Shearer, without something to sustain them, amount to nothing. Give us some facts.

☞ The Lewistown *Gazette* claims to be honest in its efforts to disparage things in this county. We have no faith in its honesty. If it were honest it would not throw cold water on the efforts of the honest people of this county to shake off the Woods anaconda which had fastened upon the party. The people have struggled and won, and the *Gazette* has been making doleful faces ever since. Out upon your professions!

☞ Hardly a paper, either Democratic or Republican, published in Pennsylvania, during last week, appeared without some comment upon the signal rebuke administered by the State Convention, at Wilkesbarre, to the salary grabbing Congressmen by the rejection of Speer as President. The Huntingdon *Globe* was an exception. Not a word had it to say. Some Democrats here insist upon it that Speer owns an interest in the *Globe*. Its silence looks very much like it. It is either in sympathy with the salary grabber, or dare not oppose him.

☞ The last *Globe* contains two items. The first one announces emphatically that the "Ring fellows" don't want Woods men to vote their ticket, the second that the "Ring" boasts openly that they have money enough to buy up, (we suppose,) all Woods men. Here is a specimen of consistency. They are evidently afraid that their adherents will sell out to the Republicans instead of allowing Guss, Woods & Co., to transfer them to the Democrats. The latter expect to pocket the money without sharing with those whom they are trying to dupe. We insist that their followers are entitled to their share.

## THE TICKET COMPLETE.

### Who Compose It.

At last we are prepared to present a full ticket, to our Republican readers for their suffrages, at the approaching October election. Step by step has the process of perfection gone on, until the ticket is now complete, and we assure the Republicans of Huntingdon county that it is one in every way worthy of their earnest and united support. We call upon them to close up their ranks and present an unbroken front to the enemy. In the name of the good old Republican triumphs of the past, let us gird on our armor and make a fight that will overwhelm all opposition, let it come from disorganizers or Democrats, or both combined, and roll up a majority that will satisfy the State at large that the Republican party of Huntingdon county, having shaken off the huge coils of the anaconda that bound her, is sound at heart, and a giant in prowess. Every man must do his duty. There must be no laggards.

There are only two parties, the Republican and Democratic. Those who are hanging on the outskirts, pretending to be Republicans, are the most treacherous political foes in the history of the country; they are scorned by all good Republicans and secretly despised by all Democrats.—They only seek to ruin the Republican party, and it is our duty and your duty to see that it is not done! We want a greater effort made by our friends, at the coming election, than on any other previous occasion, because the traitors who met in Convention yesterday mean to destroy the party, if it is in their power so to do, and it must not and shall not be done! The Republicans are aroused, and with any respectable canvass they will poll a larger vote than they have polled for years. They know full well that they are grappling with the remnant of a faction which was at one time omnipotent, but now the vital spark is becoming feeble and is fast ebbing out. Let it go, thank heaven, and the Republicans of this county will no longer be afflicted with it.

We feel proud of the men whom we present to our readers to-day, and know that we can make a successful fight with them. We will present them in the order in which they stand at the mast-head of the JOURNAL, commencing with

HON. ISAAC G. GORDON,

of Jefferson county, the candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. Judge Gordon is one of the ablest lawyers in the State. On his return from Harrisburg to Brookville, after his nomination, people of all parties turned out to give him a grand reception, which shows the high estimation in which he is held by those among whom he has spent a life of usefulness.—The western and central portions of the State will give him an overwhelming vote. And in

HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY,

of Allegheny county, the nominee for State Treasurer, we have a host. He is an able and experienced financier, and during his administration the State debt has been reduced five millions and upwards. This is a strong point with the people, the honest tax-payers, and they will stand by the man who lessens their burdens. Next we present the name of

JOHN IRWIN, JR.,

of Centre county, as the nominee for State Senator. Mr. Irwin is an urbane and modest gentleman, who is well known to many of the citizens of our county. He is popular at home, and will run a heavy vote in Centre, and in fact throughout the balance of the district. He is honest, unassuming, and well qualified. It will require work—heavy work—to secure his election in this district, but if our party will go to work with a will it can be done.

CAPT. WM. K. BURCHINELL,

our candidate for the Legislature, is a son of Thos. Burchinell, of Huntingdon, where the former was born and reared until nine years of age, when his father removed to Hollidaysburg, where the Captain received a course of Academical training until sixteen years of age, when he became an apprentice in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, of Philadelphia, where he remained until after the breaking out of the rebellion. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the 15th Pennsylvania Cavalry for a period of three years, in which he served for eight months, when he was transferred to the United States Army Signal Corps, where he remained until the expiration of his term of enlistment, in July, 1865. He was connected with the Army of the Cumberland, and participated in twenty-four battles and numerous skirmishes. The best of fortune attended him, and he returned to his friends, at the cessation of hostilities, in vigorous health and entered into business with his father, in West Huntingdon, where he is still engaged.—He is a young man of excellent qualities, of both head and heart, and his pleasing address and openness of purpose make him the favorite of all his numerous acquaintances. He possesses great energy and untiring zeal, which indicate success. He will, no doubt, be elected by a large majority.

THOS. W. MONTGOMERY,

candidate for Treasurer, is an intelligent and energetic farmer of West township, where he has spent the greater portion of his life. He is so well known to our people that we do not think we can add anything to what is not already known. Everybody will vote for "Tommy" Montgomery.

CHARLES R. McCARTHY, ESQ.,

of Clay township, our candidate for County Commissioner, is one of the best men in the county for the place. He is a fine business man, one who has studied the material interests of the county, and who is prepared to act intelligently upon all matters that are likely to be presented to a Board of Commissioners.

JAMES H. LEE,

the nominee for Director of the Poor, is a son of Henry Lee, of Jackson township, and is of the best of old Whig and Republican stock. He was born and raised up Stone Creek where he has pursued the foot steps of his father by engaging in farming. He is a good business man, comprehends the duties that will devolve upon him and will see that the interests of the Tax-payers will not suffer in his hands.

JAMES H. DAVIS,

of Morris, the candidate for Auditor, is a good accountant out of the various officials of the county with a due regard to the interests of the tax-payers. He is a most worthy young man and deserves the support of the entire party.

For Jury Commissioner we have

JOHN G. STEWART,

of Mt. Union, who is acquainted with perhaps nine-tenths of the people of the county. He is a man of excellent judgment, unflinching integrity and zealousness of purpose. He is emphatically the man for the place.

And for Coroner we have

JOHN LAPORTE,

of Franklin, an old veteran, who is the hero of a hundred battles. He will make an efficent officer.

Republicans, these men are all worthy of your united support. They are excellent men, they are competent and deserving, do not fail to elect them.

☞ Apropos, of the secession of A. L. GUSS, editor of the *Globe*, and a handfull of delegates from the late Republican nominating convention in Huntingdon county. We were, a few days thereafter, a no little amused listener to a conversation on a Penna. Railroad car, in which we were traveling. At a way station in that county, several respectable looking men entered the car, and took seats immediately adjoining us. Of course, as is always the case with the wrangling bipeds of that county, local politics, and more especially the doings at the late county convention, was the theme of their discussion. Presently a smoothe spoken, rather unctious looking member of the party, evidently in sympathy with the bolters, in reply to the question of, what is going to be done? suggested that the bolters and Democrats would unite, and form a ticket to beat the regulars. "I dunno about that," quickly responded an unmistakble Irishman, "I'm opposed; for I've observed *whenever Dimmycrats are invited to eat turkey with Republicans, they always get the neck.*"

While we were quietly enjoying the look of dismay and confusion in the nonplussed bolter's face, "Huntingdon!" shouted the conductor, and the party left the train. They were all strangers to us, but we keenly appreciated the Irishman's immense disgust. He had been bidden to eat turkey with the Greeley Republicans last year, and had been satiated with neck. —*Somerset Herald.*

☞ The debt was decreased during the month of August, $6,752,829.29. The total principal of the debt outstanding is $2,239,704,209.29, on which there is due and unpaid of interest, $32,485,693.05, giving a total of principal and interest of $2,272,189,902.34. There was at the same time cash in the Treasury, of coin, $87,190,846.05; of currency, $12,063,690.96; exclusive of $32,240,000 of special deposits for the redemption of certificates, making the total of cash in the Treasury $123,494,537,01, reducing the total debt less cash in the Treasury, to $2,140,695,365.33.

Debt less amount in the Treasury on 1st of August, 1873, $2,147,448,194.62, showing a decrease during the past month of $6,752,829.29. Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1873, $16,685,335.20. Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1873, $368,085,559.48. Bonds issued to Pacific Railroad Companies, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding, $64,623,512; interest accrued and not yet paid, $646,235; interest paid by the United States, $20,447,986.26; interest repaid by transportation of mails, etc., $4,422,121; balance of interest paid by United States, $16,025,874.

☞ Woods and Speer, so long partners in prosperity, have, alas! come to grief. A cup of bitterness has been meted out to each to the full measure. We hope they will, like Jonathan and David of old, prove steadfast even in political death. They can unite their efforts in the future as in the past, for weal or for woe, and give force to the sentiment, "United we stand; divided we fall." Both thrust from the organizations which they have essayed to sway, each will be able to appreciate the misfortunes of the other. We wonder really what they will christen their contemplated bantling. If it will not be considered presumptuous on our part, we would suggest, "Grabber's Grange." This is a little harsh, it is true, but it would make up in appropriateness what it would exceed in harshness.

☞ Last year, it will be remembered that Mr. Back-Pay Speer boasted, in a speech in Ebensburg and in this city, that he was opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley by the Democracy, and as a delegate at the Baltimore Convention, voted against his nomination. Horace Greeley is dead, but his *Tribune* is still living and edited by those who furnished its editorials during that canvass. And this is the way the *Tribune* stabs back the great Pennsylvania Back-Pay fraud—The Democratic party took "one of their own representa-"tives by the ear and led him out."—*Blair County Radical.*

☞ Guss, of the Huntingdon *Globe*, since he has been read out of the party for his bushwhacking, is growing desperate. He now calls a convention to convene at the Court House on the 9th inst., for the purpose of placing a ticket in nomination, and signs himself Chairman of the Republican County Committee! The party in that county has suffered too much in the past, to again allow itself to be injured by the Woods and *Globe* ring which has only labored for its little clique of "from three to eight" in each district—or for its allies, the Democrats.—*Hol. Register.*

☞ Hon. Wm. M. Randall, having been set aside by the Democracy of Schuylkill county, has been solicited to run as an independent candidate. In reply to this request he says:

"I permitted my name to be used before the late convention and was defeated. With that decision I propose to abide. I do not now nor never have entertained any desire to run upon any ticket but that of the party to which I have always belonged, and although defeated I am not dissatisfied, and will give the ticket nominated my support."

The Gussites should learn wisdom from this Democrat.

## DIRECTOR OF THE POOR.

One of the principal causes of the great uprising of the Republicans of the county, in electing honest men to represent their districts in the County Convention, was the Poor House issue. It is true that the main question to be solved by the party, was, whether the Guss faction should rule the political and business interests of the people; and as the Poor House is one of the greatest auxilaries to Guss, Woods, Speer & Co., by the patronage of which men are corrupted and the honest tax-payers robbed and defrauded in maintaining it, we have repeatedly shown the manner in which the present Steward—John Logan—has so mismanaged it, that it costs our county three times as much as it should to support the inmates.

Now who are responsible for the continuation of John Logan as Steward? This question the tax-payers all over the county, regardless of party politics, ask, and as journalists it is our duty to answer. Without hesitancy we say, John P. Stewart and Harris Richardson, the two Gussites of the Board of Poor Directors, backed up and absolutely controlled by Guss, Woods, Speer & Co. In the first place Guss and Woods are directly benefitted by the aid Logan can give their League at the delegate elections, and secondly by the aid he can give them in the bargain and sale to and with Speer & Co. at the election polls. We think it high time that the people rise in their might and shake off this parasite—John Logan—from the body politic. The issue was fairly raised on this question last fall, and the people nobly stood up to the work and elected Mr. Kyper; but there he stands alone, powerless, and the League managers permit Logan to go on with his prodigality.

Let the masses come forward to the work again, this fall, and elect James H. Lee, the Republican nominee, who will assist Mr. Kyper to get some honest man to run the Alms House. Mr. Lee is an honest, sober and industrious farmer, of Jackson township, and one of the heavy tax-payers of the county, a good business man, and knows how to save the people's money. In saying this of Mr. Lee we do not wish to be understood as intimating, or even insinuating, anything less of Mr. Horning, the Democratic nominee for the same position. Mr. Horning is an upright man; but if it were possible for him to be elected, the people would get no relief, for John Logan would be continued Steward of the Poor House. We assert this and dare a refutation of it. Mr. Horning would not dare to say that he would assist in removing Logan. "Why?" ask honest people of us, "if you say Mr. Horning is a good man." We answer: R. Milton Speer will never permit John Logan to be removed so long as he can control two of the Poor Directors, be they Democrats or League Republicans. Logan is of infinitely more service to him in that position than any Democrat in the county, because a Democrat could not harrass the Republican party for the benefit of Mr. Speer at the expense of the tax-payers. Let no Democrat ever think of being made Steward of the Poor House—not if the entire Board was composed of Democrats—so long as Logan so well and faithfully serves his master, Speer.

Now let us turn, for a moment, to the Democratic Convention that nominated Mr. Horning. No one pretends to say that it was not strongly in the interest of Speer. He was not at the Convention in person, (we speak now of our own personal knowledge, for we attended the Democratic Convention and saw and heard all that transpired,) but was represented by Mr. S. E. Fleming, one of his law partners. In the first place, J. L. McIlvaine, Esq., one of Speer's friends, was, on motion of S. E. Fleming, made chairman of the Convention. After the other officers of the Convention were elected, Mr. Fleming moved for the appointment of a committee of five to draft resolutions. Of course Mr. Fleming, through courtesy, was put on the committee. He and the other members of the committee retired, but were gone only a minute or two, when they returned, and Mr. Fleming produced the resolutions, written by Mr. Speer, and only copied by him, which were passed, endorsing Speer and making the platform for the Democratic ticket in Huntingdon county.

Next followed the nominations. When the chairman announced that "we will proceed to nominate a candidate for Director of the Poor," Maj. Thomas Bell, of Barree township, one of Speer's worshippers, a man who would do nothing against, but everything for, Mr. Speer, proposed the name of Gilbert Horning, of Barree township, made a brief speech and moved that Horning be nominated by acclamation, which was accordingly done.

We have merely adverted to these facts in connection with the Democratic Convention to show that while Mr. Horning owes his nomination to his party Convention, and if elected he would be obliged to do as the leaders of the Democratic party demand of him, he owes it directly to Mr. Speer, and would be constrained, and in fact obliged to do the bidding of Speer even against the protest of the whole Democratic party.

☞ Speer complains of the JOURNAL for striking him when he is *down*. This is begging the question. When Speer was UP he was the most arrogant and overbearing rooster we know of. His hand was ready to be raised against all those who happened to differ from him, and he struck unsparingly. Chickens invariably come home to roost.

FUNNY—To see Petriken, McNeil and the distressed individuals on the Democratic ticket fiddling about after the Woods and Guss men. They seem to think that as Speer rode in on that mule they ought to have a ride too. No use, gentlemen, the old thing's broke down.

☞ The *Globe* man has become very temperate of late, but the temperance men don't take much stock either in the editor who threw cold water on the local option law or any candidate he may set up. When they want a candidate they won't order him from that shop.

## HARD ON ITS FRIENDS.

The *Monitor* gave a very severe double thrust at the head and rank and file of its party, last week, in the following:

"Our County Convention at its last session, following the usual custom, passed, among other resolutions one endorsing the course of the Congressman from this district. This action of the Convention has been construed, by interested partisans, into an endorsement of the back-pay steal. If such was the intention of its *author* it was not so understood by the convention, for composed as it was of sterling and honest Democrats, no resolution even hinting toward the endorsement of any plundering of the public treasury would, if understood, have been entertained for one moment by a llarge majority of that Convention."

The "*author*" referred to is either Mr. Speer or his partner, Mr. Fleming, who was chairman of the committee that reported the resolution endorsing the course of "our representative." Whichever it was, he is charged with deception practiced upon the Convention in getting them to endorse what they did not intend to endorse. That is severe on Speer or Fleming, or perhaps upon both. But then it is a little rough for a Democratic editor to say that a Convention of Democrats was made up of such stupid leatherheads that they did not understand what they were doing, and that they endorsed Speer's taking the back pay, without knowing it.—This only shows into what a strait the Democrats have run their ticket, by putting it upon the back pay platform, when to get out of it the editor charges their Congressman with deception and their Convention with stupidity.

But this won't do. How do such delegates as M. M. McNeil, who engineered his brother on to the back pay platform for Treasurer, Harry McAteer, who is *said to be* intelligent enough to be a Representative, William Africa, Nicholas Isenberg, and others we might name, who were in that Convention, relish it to be classed either among the blockheads, who don't know what they are doing, or the men of wax, who can be got to pass any resolution Speer may call for? How does this attempt to get off the back pay platform go down with the delegates and the people who know that the editor of the *Monitor* and others furnished delegates with copies of the Ohio resolutions condemning the back pay, and that they sat in the Convention having them in their pockets, but without boldness enough to offer them? You may as well face the music, gentlemen. Your Convention endorsed the back pay, and put you before the people on that platform, and as Monaghan said in the Democratic State Convention, when striking down Speer, "unless you stand straight on this record you will be defeated most overwhelmingly." "Repent and take back seats," is the order sent out by the Democratic State Convention to every man who is on the back pay platform. This order is a little severe on the Huntingdon county ticket, the only one we know of that has been squarely put upon that platform. Speer obeyed the order, let all the others follow.

The *Monitor* claims that its course against Speer was endorsed by the State Convention, and we think it was most emphatically. Now won't it endorse itself by opposing the whole back pay ticket?

## SALARY GRAB SPEER.

We clip the following lively extracts from the Somerset *Herald*:

"In an assumed spasm of virtue, the Democratic State Convention, assembled at Wilkesbarre last week, gibbeted one of the rising and thrifty members of its party. This unfortunate and impromptu scape goat was the Hon. R. Milton Speer, M. C., from our neighboring county of Huntingdon, and the special sin of which he was made the bearer and victim was the "salary grab." That the attack of virtue was simulated, is evidenced by the fact, that instead of leading forth by the ear, the other "back pay grabbers" who were accredited to the Convention, that chaste body held them in its embrace, while the chosen scape goat was ostentatiously sent forth into the party wilderness, where dwell Boss Tweed and a legion of other thieves, with the vain hope that this vicarious sacrifice would be accepted as a full atonement for all past party misdeeds. "Assume a virtue if you have it not," was evidently the ruling impulse of the hour.

But the cold blooded sacrifice of Speer is as revolting to the average honest mind, as was the assassination of General Canby by the ruthless Modocs, shocking to common humanity. Both murders prove the callous depravity of the participators.

Speer was eminently worthy of his fate, but the dreadful suddenness of his taking off, and the utter negation of the old time motto of "honor among thieves," causes a thrill of pity, not unmixed with indignation at the manner of his disgrace.

So crushing a blow was never before dealt any politician in this State. Henceforth Speer is a marked man, with a brand upon his brow. How he came to be so mistaken in the pulse of the Convention, is a mystery as inscrutable as that of Gilgal.

"The darkest, strangest mystery
I ever read, or heern, or seen."

Whether his vaulting ambition o'erleaped itself, or whether he was mistakenly relying upon the sacred traditional right of each member of his party, to put money in his purse, unchallenged, and unaccounted for, will, we presume, never be known, but henceforth Speer is politically ruined. Our sense of justice is however tempered with pity. Speer was made the victim of cruel circumstances, by men no better than himself. We wish, for the sake of his manhood, that his death had been more dignified and brave. A begging, cringing malefactor on the scaffold, is a pitable sight.

☞ What an outpouring of the Republican massess was witnessed, throughout the county, on last Saturday evening to elect delegates to Guss' Couvention! We doubt whether there was a single district, with all the drumming, that cast a half a score of votes! Bah!

## The Pennsylvania Democrats and the Back-Pay Steal--A Rebuke to the Pharisees.

While General Butler, the republican, is defending the back-pay steal in Massachusetts like Rob Roy, who gloried in every phase of his "lifting" expeditions, harrying the "Saxons" to devouring the sirloin steaks he had carried off "on the hoof." Mr. Speer, the democrat, of Pennsylvania, is defending his purchase of "butcher's meat" with the back pay on totally different grounds. Butler fathered the bill, fought for it, carried it, and makes "butcher's meat" of the spoils. His transports of joy at the success of his raid may be as real as those of the immortalized cow thief, but the people whose oxen Benjamin so uproariously slices may not share that joy. Yet the position of Congressman Speer at the Pennsylvania Democratic Convention yesterday was far less worthy of sympathy. He will rank among the Pharisees of the back-pay grab—namely, those who fought and voted against the measure, but pocketed the money when the bill was passed. The scene at Wilksbarre must have been exciting when, the Committee on Permanent Organization having presented the name of the Honorable Robert Milton Speer for permanent President, Mr. Glatz, of York, arose and moved a non-concurrence. Cause, reception of back-pay. Then Mr. Speer defended himself; but, alas! his cause was very weak. His action had convicted him, and stood up only to invite sentence. This the democracy did not hesitate to pass. After an animated debate, in which the Convention was almost unanimously against him, he threw himself on their mercy and retired. Five thousand dollars worth of Phariseeism, nay, five hundred thousand dollars worth, would not pay any public man for the sternness of that sentence, with its rebuke to those of all parties who have done likewise. It is a hopeful sign for the democracy that they have thus had the courage to thrust aside a leader whose actions they could not approve. It makes it tolerably clear that the Pharisees of the back-pay will have even less chance with the citizens in future political conflicts than even Rob Roys. Nor can it be expected that the latter will, out of their brazenness, escape the punishment which their weaker brethren of the back-pay profits have brought upon themselves. The Pennsylvania democrats have boldly placed themselves upon the record, and their action will receive the hearty approval of their party throught the land. As to Mr. Speer, broken and pointless, he may retire from prominence, as he did with a pang from the platform at Wilkesbarre.

Besides this sterling piece of good work the Convention endorsed the Ohio platform, with its acceptance of the constitutional amendments, bid for the farmers and the mining interests by opposing railroad combinations that fetter transportation, said something about specie payments, merely, we suppose, for the purpose of saying something, and supported all kinds of reform. It nominated James K. Ludlow, of Philadelphia, for State Supreme Court Judge, and F. M. Hutchinson for State Treasurer, and adjourned. The adoption of the Ohio platform is significant of the course which the democracy will mark out for itself in returning to first principles with all the modern improvements tacked on. But the gem of the Convention will be the knock-down blow which it gave to the salary grabbers, signalized, as it was, by a stunner to one of their own party who voted with the opposition, but eat his "butcher's meat" with the majority. Well done, Wilkesbarre!—*N. Y. Herald, August 28.*

HOW TO LIGHTEN WOMAN'S LABOR.—If "time is money," then everything that tends to facilitate labor is a positive pecuniary benefit to mankind. The best sewing machine or churn is not a "good strong woman," as experience proves. So Sapolio, in enabling one woman to easily do as much cleaning of every kind in one day as two women can do in two days with the scrubbing brush and soap, is a positive blessing to the human race. No woman who has once used it will ever use anything else as a substitute. Sold by all dealers. The cheapest as well as best cleansing substitute in the world.

☞ Twenty-nine hundred and fifteen, almost 3,000 weighing-machines of the largest patterns, for grain, coal, live-stock, pork, hog, cane, hide, ore, furnace stock-charging, depot, and similar use, were turned out by the Fairbanks Scale Company, in 1872—smaller scales by the tens of thousands.

☞ It cannot hurt you. It is purely vegetable. Try Simmons' Liver Regulator, if you wish to be well. It acts like a charm without debilitating the system, and without any of the evil effects of Mercury. Simmons' Liver Regulator is the safe remedy.


## New To-Day.

TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE.

YOUNG MEN AND LADIES qualified for practical operators, at the Buffalo Telegraph Institute and City Line Telegraph. Every graduate secures a position. The largest and most complete in America. Address, for Circular and Catalogue, C. L. BRYANT, Superintendent, Buffalo, N. Y.

COLUMBIA CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.

A boarding School for Young Men and Boys. For circulars address Rev. H. S. ALEXANDER, Columbia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE NEW BOOK Epidemic and Contagious Diseases with the newest and best treatment for all cases. The only thorough work of the kind in the world. Embraces Small-Pox, Yellow Fever, Cholera and all analogous diseases. No family safe without it, and all buy it. Has 24 chromatic illustrations. The biggest chance of the season for agents. Address H. S. GOODSPEED & CO., 37 Park Row, New York.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

Agents Wanted.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

"PSYCHOMANCY, OR SOUL CHARMING."

How either sex may fascinate and gain the love and affections of any person they choose, instantly. This simple mental acquirement all can possess, free, by mail, for 25 cents; together with a Marriage Guide, Egyptian Oracle, Dreams, Hints to Ladies. A queer book. 100,000 sold. Address T. WILLIAM & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia.

MONEY Made Rapidly with Stencil and Key Check Outfits. Catalogues and full particulars free. S. M. SPENCER, 117 Hanover St., Boston.

$5 to $20 per day! Agents wanted! All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G. STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

$25 MONEY MADE FAST $1.000.

By all who will work for us. If upon writing you do not find us all square, we will give you one dollar for your trouble. Send stamp for circulars to O. H. BUCKLEY & CO., Tekonsha, Michigan.

HAVING struggled twenty years between life and death with ASTHMA or PHTHISIC I experimented myself by compounding roots and herbs, and inhaling the Medicine thus obtained. I fortunately discovered a most wonderful remedy and sure cure for Asthma and its kindred diseases. Warranted to relieve the severest paroxysm instantly, so the patient can lie down to rest and sleep comfortably. One trial package sent by mail FREE of charge.

Address D. LANGELL,
Apple Creek, Wayne county, O.

THE LA CROIX MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

Established in 1837.

Is the oldest and most successful institution in this country for the treatment of Chronic and Sexual Diseases. For terms of treatment, call or address by mail, with statement of case,

31 Maiden Lane, Albany, N. Y.

GRANDEST SCHEME EVER KNOWN.

FOURTH GRAND GIFT CONCERT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
PUBLIC LIBRARY OF KENTUCKY.

*12,000 CASH GIFTS $1,500,000.*

$250,000 FOR $50.

The Fourth Grand Gift Concert authorized by special act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Library of Kentucky, will take place in Public Library Hall, at Louisville, Ky.,

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

Only sixty thousand tickets will be sold. The tickets are divided into ten coupons or parts.

At this concert, which will be the grandest musical display ever witnessed in this country, the unprecedented sum of

$1,500,000.

divided into 12,000 cash gifts, will be distributed by lot among the ticket holders.

LIST OF GIFTS:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| One Grand Cash Gift | | $250,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 100,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 50,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 25,000 |
| One Grand Cash Gift | | 17,500 |
| 10 Cash Gifts | $10,000 each | 100,000 |
| 30 Cash Gifts | 5,000 each | 150,000 |
| 50 Cash Gifts | 10,000 each | 50,000 |
| 80 Cash Gifts | 500 each | 40,000 |
| 100 Cash Gifts | 400 each | 40,000 |
| 150 Cash Gifts | 300 each | 45,000 |
| 250 Cash Gifts | 200 each | 50,000 |
| 325 Cash Gifts | 100 each | 32,500 |
| 11,000 Cash Gifts | 50 each | 550,000 |
| Total 12,000 Gifts, all cash, amounting to | | $1,500,000 |

The distribution will be positive, whether all the tickets are sold or not, and the 12,000 gifts all paid in proportion to the tickets sold.

PRICE OF TICKETS:

Whole tickets $50; Halves $25; Tenths, or each Coupon; $5; Eleven Whole Tickets for $500; 22½ Tickets for $1,000, 113 Whole Tickets for $5,000; 227 Whole Tickets for $10,000. No discount on less than $500 worth of Tickets at a time.

Tickets now ready for sale, and all orders accompanied by the money promptly filled. Liberal terms given to those who buy to sell again.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Agent Publ. Libr. Ky., and Manager Gift Concert,
Public Library Building, Louisville, Ky.

Sept.10,1873-4t.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL" BUILDING

## New To-Day.

VINEGAR BITTERS

*PURELY VEGETABLE.*

FREE FROM ALCOHOL.

*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters* are a purely Vegetable preparation, made chiefly from the native herbs found on the lower ranges of the Sierra Nevada mountains of California, the medical properties of which are extracted therefrom without the use of Alcohol. The question is almost daily asked, "What is the cause of the unparalleled success of Vinegar Bitters?" Our answer is, that they remove the cause of the disease, and the patient recovers his health. They are the great blood purifier and a life-giving principle, a perfect Renovator and Invigorator of the system. Never before in the history of the world has a medicine been compounded possessing the remarkable qualities of Vinegar Bitters in healing the sick of every disease man is heir to. They are a gentle Purgative as well as Tonic, relieving Congestion or Inflamation of the Liver and Visceral Organs, in Bilious Diseases.

*Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters* act on all these cases in a similar manner. By purifying the Blood they remove the cause, and by resolving away the effects of the inflammation (the tubercular deposits) the affected parts receive health, and a permanent cure is effected.

*If men will enjoy good health,* let them use Vinegar Bitters as a medicine, and avoid the use of alchoholic stimulants in every form.

*Grateful Thousands* proclaim Vinegar Bitters the most wonderful Invigorant that ever sustained the sinking system.

*No person can take these Bitters* according to directions, and remain long unwell, provided their bones are not destroyed by mineral poison or other means, and vital organs wasted beyond repair.

*Billious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers,* which are so prevalent in the valleys of our great rivers throughout the United States, especially those of the Mississippi, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, Cumberland, Arkansas, Red, Colorado, Brazos, Rio Grande, Pearl, Alabama, Mobile, Savannah, Roanoke, James, and many others, with their vast tributaries, throughout our entire country during the Summer and Autumn, and remarkably so during seasons of unusual heat and dryness, are invariably accompanied by extensive derangements of the stomach and liver, and other abdominal viscera. In their treatment, a purgative, exerting a powerful influence upon these various organs, is essentially necessary. There is no cathartic for the purpose equal to Dr. J. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, as they will speedily remove the dark-colored viscid matter with which the bowels are loaded, at the same time stimulating the secretions of the liver, and generally restoring the healthy functions of the digestive organs.

*Fortify the body against disease* by purifying all its fluids with Vinegar Bitters. No epidemic can take hold of a system thus fore-armed.

*Dyspepsia or Indigestion,* Head-ache, Pain in the Shoulders, Coughs, Tightness of the Chest, Dizziness, Sour Eructations of the Stomach, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Billious Attacks, Palpitation of the Heart, Inflammation of the Lungs, pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of the Dyspepsia. One bottle will prove a better guarantee of its merits than a lengthy advertisement.

*Scrofula, or King's Evil,* White Swellings, Ulcers, Erysipelas, Swelled Neck, Goitre, Scrofulous Inflammations, Indolent Inflammations, Mercurial affections, Old Sores, Eruptions of the Skin, Sore Eyes, etc. In these, as in all other constitutional diseases, Walker's Vinegar Bitters have shown their great curative powers in the most obstinate and intractable cases.

*For inflamatory and Chronic Rheumatism,* Gout, Billious, Remittant and Intermittant Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these Bitters have no equal. Such diseases are caused by Vitiated Blood.

*Mechanical Diseases.*—Persons engaged in Paints and Minerals, such as Plumbers, Type-setters, Gold-beaters and Miners, as they advance in life, are subject to paralysis of the bowels. To guard against this, take a dose of Walker's Vinegar Bitters occasionally.

*For Skin Diseases,* Eruptions, Tetter, Salt-Rheum Blotches, Spots, Pimples, Pustules, Boils, Carbuncles, Ring-worms, Scald-head, sore Eyes, Erysipelas, Itch, Scrufs, Discolorations of the skin, Humors and Diseases of the Skin of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of these Bitters.

*Pin, Tape, and other Worms,* lurking in the system of so many thousands, are effectually destroyed and removed. No system of medicine, no vermifuges, no anthelmintics will free the system from worms like these Bitters.

*For Female Complaints,* in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood, or the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters display so decided an influence that improvement is soon perceptible.

*Cleanse the Vitiated Blood* whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Eruptions, or Sores; cleanse it when you find it obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it when it is foul; your feelings will tell you when. Keep the blood pure, and the health of the system will follow.

R. H. McDONALD & CO.,
Druggists & Gen'l Agts., San Francisco, California, & cor. of Washington and Charlton sts., N. Y.

*Sold by all Druggists and Dealers.*

Sept.10,1872-eom1y.


NOTICE.

[*Estate of BENJAMIN BEERS, deceased.*]

To Rebecca A. Fleck, Liberty P. O., Jasper Co., Mo., take notice, that at an Orphans' Court held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on the second Monday and 11th day of August, A. D., 1873, before the Honorable John Dean, Esq., President, and David Clarkson and Anthony J. Beaver, Esquires, his Associates. On motion of J. R. Simpson, the Court awarded a Rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Benjamin Beers, late of Cromwell township, deceased, to appear in Court, on the second Monday of November next, (1873,) then and there to accept or refuse the real estate of said deceased at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold. And ordered that to all persons interested, notice be given personally or by writing left at their place of abode residing within the county, and to all residing out of the county, by publishing in one or more papers directed to their nearest Post Office address, at least ten days prior to the said second Monday of November next.

Certified from the Record under seal of said Court this 28th day of August, A. D., 1873.

AMON HOUCK, Sheriff.

Sept.10-4t.

## New Advertisements.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

On and after Sunday, August 30th, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart

# The Huntingdon Journal.

**Wednesday Morning, Sept. 10, '1873.**

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.


## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

### Brief Mention--Home-Made and Stolen

The "bus" is well patronized.

Dead eels clog Tyrone water hydrants.

Leister's new hotel building is handsome.

Hollidaysburg has a new military company.

Burchinell & Son have their wagon handsomely lettered.

Corner loafers hunt the sunny side these cool mornings.

Brickmakers, hereaways, are doing a heavy trade this season.

Three of Altoona's fire insurance companies have suspended.

The *Sunday Dawn* is rather personal in its camp meeting notes.

The public schools of this borough are in a prosperous condition.

Centennial meetings are being held in different parts of the State.

The public school house in Henderson township is undergoing repairs.

The Juniata *Sentinel* has appeared, since the fire, with a "patent outside."

On Friday last, 9,700 tons of coal passed over the Broad Top Railroad.

A small wreck occurred on the Broad Top Railroad one evening last week.

J. C. Sechler has been appointed ticket agent for the East B. T. R. R. Co., at Mt. Union.

J. K. McCahan, Esq., has a superb brick gutter put down in front of his residence.

A visitor to camp spent half a day in trying to borrow the wherewith to pay car fare.

Handsome new brown stone steps have been placed in front of the new Presbyterian church.

The neat little engine, christend "Matilda," for Mr. Grube's narrow guage, has arrived at Mt. Union.

A St. Louis man advertises for "girls to work in hair." If married women will suit he can be supplied.

Lovers of good meats patronize the popular market of Port & Friedly, who strive to please all their customers.

The Lewistown roughs got up a riot at Newton Hamilton, on Friday evening of Camp Meeting. A lady was injured.

William P. Mehaffey, Esq., has been appointed Postmaster at Mill Creek, this county. This is an excellent appointment.

An editor says, "We are living at this moment under absolute despotism." We suspect he married the wrong woman.

A colored reverend has discovered that the horse disease owes its origin to the bustles worn by the fashionable ladies.

N. B. Corbin has disposed of his grocery store to Messrs. Beck & Fleming, by whom the business will hereafter be conducted.

Rev. W. H. Stevens, of Missouri, occupied the pulpit in the M. E. Church, in this place, on Sunday morning and evening last.

Blackguardism was rampant at Newton Hamilton on the last night of camp. Some of the roughs had their eyes in mourning.

G. W. Hallman, of this borough, had a couple of fingers badly pinched the other day, while engaged at Langdon's coal wharf.

The Mt. Union *Times* does up the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company savage. Well, it deserves it. Pile in.

J. Scott Appleby, of Dublin township, found an eagle after his sheep, and he shot it. It measured 7 feet 6 inches from tip to tip.

A young man generally gives a lock of his hair to his sweetheart before he marries. After marriage she generally helps herself.

A Leavenworth editor sat down in a reserved seat already occupied by a hornet. He stands up when scissoring his editorials now.

A stock of very fine watches has just been opened by our young friend T. W. Black, one door east of Read's drug store, on Penn street.

Presented a forlorn appearance—That widow and old maid as they perambulated the camp ground, sad and lonely, in search of a "fellow."

Advertisers will consult their own interests by patronizing the JOURNAL. Our circulation is more than double all the other papers in the county combined.

Some of the young ladies of this place have already adopted the "Grasshopper Twist," which is an improvement on the "Grecian Bend," so long in fashion.

A knowing one says it may be set down as a rule that the sentimental young ladies who scratch off poems about death and the grave have holes in their stockings.

Our friends who stand in need of job printing should know that we are at all times prepared to do their work in the handsomest style of the art, and at the lowest figures.

The police of this borough have instructions to arrest all boys who attempt to jump on moving trains, the penalty for which is a fine of from $1 to $5, or imprisonment.

The citizens of Henderson township held a harvest home, at the Union church, on Saturday last. Quite a large number were present and everything went "merry as a marriage bell."

Sheriff Lashley, of Bedford county, passed through Huntingdon, on his way to Allegheny City, with a prisoner, on Monday last. He is one of nature's noblemen. He is the *highest* Sheriff we have ever seen.

The fine executive abilities displayed by Rev. M. K. Foster, in conducting the Juniata Valley Camp Meeting, was the theme of everybody. It was one of the best conducted assemblies that we have ever attended.

John Akely, a brakeman on the P. R. R.' was killed in the Harrisburg yard, on Saturday last, while engaged in coupling cars. He resided in the neighborhood of Mt. Union, this county, and leaves a widowed mother to mourn his untimely death.

David Hare, Esq., on his way to attend the funeral of Mr. Peter Piper, of Alexandria, on Monday of last week, had his ankle severely sprained. The horse attached to his vehicle became unmanageable, and to avoid an upset he leaped out and injured himself as above mentioned. He is confined to his bed.

Richard Langdon, Esq., of Huntingdon, has leased a tract of land at Dunbar station, on the Tyrone and Clearfield railroad, and is now engaged in erecting his shoots, trestle work, etc., preparatory to mining and shipping coal. Mr L. is an extensive coal operator along the Broad Top road.—*Tyrone Herald.*

"Mine host," of the Jackson, and several travllers were badly frightened the other night. The landlord endeavored to double the occupants in a sleeping apartment, and an early occupant concluded that they meant to rob him, and at the sight of a pistol they hustled out wickedly. Things were lively for a few minutes.

From "Tyrone and her Business Interests," in the *Herald*, we gather the following list of banking houses established and controlled by Wm. M. Lloyd, Esq.: Wm. M. Lloyd & Co., First National Bank and Mechanics' Saving Bank, Altoona; Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Tyrone; Lloyd & Co., Ebensburg; Lloyd Huff & Co., and Farmers' Deposit National Bank, Greensburg; Lloyd, Huff & Co., Irwins'; Lloyd, Huff & Co., Latrobe; W. M. Lloyd, Bedford; R. B. Caldwell & Co., Renova; Lloyd, Caldwell & Co., Osceola; Huff & Co., Liverpool, Ohio; Lloyd, Cassatt & Co., Philadelphia, and Lloyd, Hamilton & Co., New York city.

BROAD TOP REGION.—At a point on the Pennsylvania Railroad, 203 miles west from Philadelphia, is the town of Huntingdon. From thence, in a south-westerly direction, branches the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad, which is to Mt. Dallas 44 miles in length. At Saxton, 24 miles on the H. & B. T. Road, is a branch to the coal mines of the Broad Top region, running in a zig-zag direction for about ten miles to Broad Top City. At Riddlesburg, five miles beyond Saxton, is another branch road into Fulton, a distance of five miles from the main line. The H. & B. T. road was opened about 1856, during which year some 42,000 tons of coal from this region were sent to market. The trade has increased, although the yearly amount produced has fluctuated very consdierably, the largest years business being in 1864, when 386,545 tons were mined.

The coal is Semi-Bituminous in its nature, and has been largely used for Glass Works, steam raising under Marine and Stationary Engines, etc. The trade here at tide the present year is not large, but the line trade has increased, so that the production of 1873, to the latest dates, is some 90,000 tons in excess of an even period in 1872.

The larger seam which is worked in this region ranges from five to ten feet in thickness, and the lesser ones from one to three. An analysis prepared for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., gave the following results: Water 30; Volatile Matter 17.55; Fixed Carbon 74.67; Ash 7.50.

The firms engaged in mining in this region, and the amounts produced in 1872, are as below:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whitehead & Co | 11,056 |
| Berwind & Bradley | 44,956 |
| W. A. Orbison | 12,287 |
| R. U. Jacob & Co | 33,857 |
| J. M. Bacon | 30,654 |
| Geo. Mears | 9,364 |
| Reakirt, Bros. & Co | 23,924 |
| Fishers & Miller | 27,747 |
| P. Ammerman | 5,927 |
| Kemble Coal & Iron Co | 48,266 |
| R. B. Wigton | 14,994 |
| R. Langdon | 25,158 |
| Wm. Scott | 3,779 |
| And. Gleason | 6,185 |
| R. Wilson | 118 |
| Making a total of | 297,473 |

The yearly production in this region, since the beginning, has been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1856 | 42,000 | 1865 | 315,996 |
| 1857 | 78,813 | 1866 | 265,720 |
| 1858 | 105,478 | 1867 | 244,412 |
| 1859 | 130,595 | 1868 | 280,936 |
| 1860 | 186,903 | 1869 | 360,778 |
| 1861 | 272,625 | 1870 | 313,425 |
| 1862 | 333,606 | 1871 | 319,625 |
| 1863 | 305,678 | 1872 | 297,473 |
| 1864 | 386,645 | | |

During the year 1872 some 20,899 tons of Cumberland coal were received from the Bedford and Bridgeport road, and carried to tide water by the H. & B. T. R. R., and connections.

In 1872, 514 miners were employed, together with 117 other workmen; the average capacity of the region per day was 3,045 tons, and the estimated value of the improvements was 774,076. For much of this information we are indebted to Mr. John Fulton, M. E.—*Saward's Trade Coal Circular.*

SENATORIAL CONFEREE MEETING.—The Republican Conferees of this Senatorial district met at Tyrone on Thursday, 4th September, 1873, when the following presented their credentials:

Centre—Edmund Blanchard, A. O. Furst, J. T. Johnson.

Huntingdon—S. T. Brown, Hays Hamilton, Henry C. Robison.

Juniata—D. D. Stone, Wm. M. Allison, J. Balsbach.

Mifflin—James M. Brown, John Henry, Horace J. Culberson.

Wm. M. Allison, Esq., was appointed President and H. J. Culbertson Secretary, after which S. T. Brown nominated P. P. Dewees of Huntingdon, J. Balsbach, Dr. J. P. Sterrett, of Juniata, James M. Brown, Adolphus F. Gibboney, of Mifflin, and A. O. Furst, John Irwin, Jr., of Centre as candidates. The conferees then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

On the 1st, 2d, 3d. 4th and 5th ballots each of the candidates had three votes; on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th, Dewees 3, Sterrett 4, Gibboney 1, Irwin 4; on the 10th and 11th each 3, when Mr. Brown withdrew the name of Mr. Gibboney.

| | Dewees. | Sterrett. | Irwin. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12th | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 13th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 14th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 15th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 16th | 3 | 6 | 3 |
| 17th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 18th | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 19th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 20th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 21st | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 22d | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 23d | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 24th | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 22th | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 26th | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 27th | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| 28th | 3 | 3 | 6 |

The names of Messrs. Dewees and Sterrett, having then been withdrawn, on motion of S. T. Brown, John Irwin, Jr., was declared the nominee of conference.

A resolution was then adopted to publish the proceedings in the republican papers of the district, when the conferees adjourned *sine die.*

WM. M. ALLISON, Pres't.
H. J. CULBERTSON, Sec'y.

THE JUNIATA VALLEY CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION.—During last week an exhibit of the doings of this corporation was submitted to the stockholders, from which we extract the following:

The Association is in possession of the following real estate:

| | |
|---|---|
| *Thirty-six acres of woodland, at $100 per acre | $ 3,600 |
| Eighteen blocks of tents, sixteen tents each at $400 | 7,200 |
| Boarding house, together with fixtures, such as queensware and cutlery | 1,000 |
| Restaurant | 500 |
| Commissary and ice-house | 150 |
| Office or keeper's house | 400 |
| Wells and pumps | 400 |
| Other out buildings | 200 |
| Beds and bedding | 150 |
| Tabernacle, seating in both circle and stands | 1,000 |
| Amount expended for beautifying and improving the grounds, as the planting of trees, forming driveways, and platform, etc., at railroad station | 1,000 |
| Total | $15,600 |

There is at present $6,300 worth of stock taken at $25 per share. The amount of money expended in the property is $14,300. The yearly rental of the tents is in the neighborhood of $1,800. Of the net proceeds of the boarding-house and restaurant, we are not able to say. One hundred and ten shares of stock were taken at the afternoon meeting. The conditions upon which it was given was that one-half of the amount shall be paid in sixty days, and the remainder in one hundred and twenty. The property is insured. The first Tuesday in October is the day for declaring annual dividends.

THE BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—We learn from the Philadelphia *Ledger* that the business of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad is steadily improving. Its coal tonage this year, as sompared with that of the last year to the same time, shows an increase of nearly 48 per cent., and if this favorable condition of its trade continues, as the coal from the Cumberland region passing over it is likely to continue it, the entire resuecitation of the company's credit at no distant day is probable. This time a year ago there were some rumors of a consolidation of the company with that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which may have had the effect of putting the price of the bonds named a little higher than it is now in the absence of such rumors.—*Pittsburg Evening Telegraph.*

On next Saturday, at 2 o'clock, P. M., the "Morningstar property," No. 766 and 768 Allegheny st., will be sold at the Franklin House.

PURE WATER may be obtained in Huntingdon in great abundance at very small cost by means of *Artesian Wells*, so called from the province of Artois in France, where they have long been used. The Chinese also have used them from time immemorial, and still continue them with success.

In our country, there have been a number of successful wells, at St. Louis, Charleston, New York, and other places, among which is one at Reading quite recently.

Some unsuccessful attempts have also been made by parties not understanding the theory upon which the principle is based.

The following extract, from an article in Appleton's Encyclopedia, will give some idea of the theory:

"Artesian wells are small holes sunk in the earth by boring, through which currents of water struck at great depths, rise toward the surface, and sometimes flow over. Water thus pressed up must have its source in some more elevated lands, and be confined in the strata of rock through which it has percolated! Water finds its way down into the earth by flowing into the crevices and chasms of rocks and by percolating through the porus strata.

The large streams that flow through these, and the innumerable little subterranean rivulets circulate between the layers of rock, seeking constantly lower levels. When forced by the pressure behind, they are pushed up through any appertures they meet, or that *are open for them*, and flow out as springs, or artesians wells.

To sink a well of this kind therefore with a reasonable prospect of bringing up a supply of water it is essential that the spot selected should be a lower level than other lands in the vicinity, though these lands may be several miles away. The *strata of rock also should be inclined toward the lower level.*

It is sometimes the case that the head of water is at so high an elevation that the column of water bursts forth through such a boring as a fountain" &c.

Much more might with profit be copied from the same article but our object is to invite examination into the subject and inquire whether we are not in precisely the geological formation in which successful Artesian wells can be constructed.

The water which falls upon Warrior Ridge, and which every one who seeks for it there, by means of deep wells, fails to find, all lies in the crevices of sand rock immediately underneath us, confined there between impervious limestone strata above and beneath, and only awaiting a means of escape to rise to perhaps half the height of the Ridge itself.

The geological report of the state shows us to be in or near the centre of a basin of which Warrior Ridge is the western, and Rocky Ridge near Mill Creek, the eastern edge, and we have every reason to believe that the water which falls upon both those ridges lies under our feet awaiting an opening.

What would it cost to sink an experimental well? B.

—*Correspondence of the Monitor.*

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—"*The Graphic*" recently gave an illustration of the new chromo issued by the Murray Hill publishing Co., 129 East Twenty-eighth street, from Bispham's painting—"Throw Physic to the Dogs." The subject is a little girl physicing various specimens of the canine race. The scene is a laughablo one, and the different attitudes of the dogs are exceedingly pleasing.

It was designed to illustrate Dr. Foote's aversion to drugs, and accompanies each copy of his well-known work, "Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense." The Doctor's practice is thoroughly "New School," and in this way he stands prominently out from the profession a successful practitioner.

The book is a volume of 912 pages and 200 illustrations, filled with facts and reason relating to mankind, and their social and physical status. The *Graphic* says of it: "It is an encyclopedia of useful knowledge." A noted clergyman of this city testifies to its merits, remarking: "It is a library in itself." The *Franklin Repository*, of Chambersburg, Pa., speaks of the picture as "a beautiful chromo, very pleasant, and so enjoyable as to be almost good company."—*New York Express.*

LIST OF PATENTS issued from the United States Patent Office, to Pennsylvania Inventors, for the week ending August 5, 1873, and each bearing that date. Furnished this paper by Cox & Cox, Solicitors of Patents, Washington, D. C.

Gage Cock, H. J. Bailey, Pittsburg; Reversible Knob Latch, B. Erbe, Pittsburg; Bee Hive, D. Latchaw, Barkeyville; Coal Stove Grate, S. G. Morrison, Williamsport; Reed Organ, J. A. Smith, Erie; Organ Stop Action, J. A. Smith, Erie; Shirt Collar Fastener, G. W. Briehtnall, Lancaster; Passenger Register, S. Q. Cooper, Lewistown; Spark Arrester, M. Zech, Pittsburg; Fence, G. Albro, Columbus; Sleeve or Patch for Stopping Leaks in Hose, J. F. Bellemere and F. R. Fleer, Reading; Car Brake, J. Temple, Mooresburg; Harvester, J. A. Shireman, York; Water Wheel, A. N. Wolfe, Allentown; Spindle for Spinning Machines, B. H. Jenks, Bridesburg; Roll for Rolling Wagon Hub Bands, J. Glass, Pittsburg; Circular Saw Mill, E. H. Stearns, Erie; Valve Device for Fluid Brakes, G. Westinghouse, jr. Pittsburg; Sawing Machine, T. H. Carroll, Erie; Thrashing Machine, P. Geiser, Waynesborough; Car Coupling, J. Wilcox, Canton.

A FIRST CLASS HOTEL.—The need of a good hotel between Mt. Union and Chambersburg has long been felt. One where you could have a good meal, and clean bed. Mrs. Jamison, of Shade Gap, has refitted and renovated the Mansion House, and can so well please those who call, that they will incline to call again. The house has been put in the best order; papered, painted, and neatly furnished. All who call will find clean beds, and a good table. Mrs. J. has had large experience in accommodating the traveling public.—*Mt. Union Times.*

BLANKS.—Receipts for Collectors and Treasurers of School Tax for sale, at this office, at fifty cents a hundred. If sent by mail four cents additional must be added for postage.

Tax Executions for State, County and Militia tax, under the late collection act, for sale at this office, at one dollar per hundred. If sent by mail five cents additional must be added for postage. tf.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

| | TONS |
|---|---|
| for the week ending August 30, 1873 | 9660 |
| Same date last year | 7352 |
| Increase for week | 2308 |
| Decrease for week | |
| Shipped for the year 1873 | 294,289 |
| Same date last year | 200,282 |
| Increase for year 1873 | 94,007 |

A NEW HAT AND CAP STORE.—At last Huntingdon has a hat store. Messrs. Cohen & Bro. of Johnstown, have established themselves at No. 422, Penn street, (Diamond), where they well sell Hats and Caps of every style and variety and all kinds of furnishing goods for gentlemen. Give them a call.

FIFTY CENTS WILL PAY FOR THE JOURNAL FOR THREE MONTHS!—We desire every Post Master in the county to send us at least four new subscribers for three months, at fifty cents each. This can readily be done, and at some of the larger offices double this number ought to be obtained. Send us FIFTY CENTS and get the JOURNAL for three months. tf.

PUBLIC SALE.—Mrs. M. E. Rudolph's Brick House, No. 219 Washington Street. Friday September 12th, at 2 o'clock.

☞See terms on hand bill.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY GOODS.—Miss E. M. Africa has just returned rom the east with a large and fashionable stock of bonnets, hats, notions, assortment of children's aprons, &c., &c. And every thing in her line. tf.

TWO HUNDRED
WEST HUNTINGDON LOTS
FOR SALE.

Apply to
R. ALLISON MILLER,
No. 228½ Hill St.

## HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Corrected Weekly by Henry & Co.

WHOLESALE PRICES.
HUNTINGDON, PA., September 9, 1873.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour | $ 6 50 |
| Extra Flour | 7 50 |
| Family Flour | 8 00 |
| Red Wheat | 1 40 |
| White Wheat | 1 50 |
| Bark per cord | 8 50 |
| Barley | 60 |
| Butter | 20 |
| Brooms ₰ doz | 2 50 |
| Beeswax ₰ pound | 25 |
| Beens ₰ bushel | 2 00 |
| Beef | 7½ 8 |
| Cloverseed ₰ 64 pounds | 4 00 |
| Corn ₰ bushel on ear | 55 |
| Corn shelled | 55 |
| Chickens ₰ lb | 8 |
| Corn Meal ₰ cwt | 1 75 |
| Candles ₰ lb | 12½ |
| Cranberries ₰ quart | 15 |
| Dried Apples ₰ lb | 6 |
| Dried Cherries ₰ lb | 6 |
| Dried Beef | 20 |
| Eggs | 15 |
| Feathers | 80 |
| Flaxseed ₰ bushel | 1 25 |
| Hops ₰ pound | 25 |
| Hams smoked | 12½ |
| Shoulder | 8 |
| Side | 9 |
| Hay ₰ ton | 12 00 |
| Lard ₰ lb new | 11 |
| Large onions ₰ bushel | 1 50 |
| Oats | 40 |
| Potatoes ₰ bushel new | 50 |
| Plaster ₰ ton ground | 13 00 |
| Rags | 3 |
| Rye | 70 |
| Rye Chop ₰ cwt | 2 00 |
| Rye Straw ₰ bundle | 15 |
| Wool washed | 40a45 |
| Wool unwashed | 30 |

## Marriages.

ALLEN—KEOWN.—On the 29th ult., at the Reformed Church Parsonage, Altoona, Pa., by the Rev. A. C. Whitaker, Mr. Gilbert Allen to Miss Margaret Keown, both of Huntingdon.

COZZENS—STUFF.—On the 4th of July last, by James Hamilton, Esq., Mr. Hiram Cozzens to Miss Lizzie E. Stuff, all of West township.

WANNER—CORBIN.—On the 26th ult., by the Rev. J. D. Thomas, Mr. William D. Wanner to Miss Allice A. Corbin, both of Barree township.

WIESTLING—HIRST.—In Philadelphia, June 2d, by the Rev. G. W. Maclaughlin, R. R. Wiestling, M. D., to Miss Kate A. Hirst.

## Deaths.

TEMPLE.—On the 24 inst., at Petersburg, Mrs. Mary Ann Temple, aged 62 years.

MILLER.—At Cedar Rapids, Iowa, on the 27th ult., Mrs. Ann Miller, relict of Henry Miller, formerly of this place, aged 77 years.

## Special Notices.

### CENTAUR LINIMENT.

There is no pain which the Centaur Liniment will not relieve, no swelling it will not subdue, and no lameness which it will not cure. This is strong language, but it is true. Where the parts are not gone, its effects are marvelous. It has produced more cures of rheumatism, neuralgia, lock-jaw, palsy, sprains, swellings, caked breasts, scalds, burns, salt-rheum, ear-ache, &c., upon the human frame, and of strains, spavin, gall, &c., upon animals in one year than have all other pretended remedies since the world began. It is a counter-irritant, an all-healing pain reliever. Cripples throw away their crutches, the lame walk, poisonous bites are rendered harmless, and the wounded are healed without a scar. It is no humbug. The recipe is published around each bottle. It is selling as no article ever before sold, and it sells because it does just what it pretends to do. Those who now suffer from rheumatism, pain or swelling, deserve to suffer if they will not use Centaur Liniment. More than 1000 certificates of remarkable cures, including frozen limbs, chronic rheumatism, gout, running tumors, &c., have been received. We will send a circular containg certificates, the receipt, &c., gratis, to any one requesting it. One bottle of the yellow wrapper Centaur Liniment is worth one hundred dollars for spavined or sweenied horses and mules, or for screw-worm from sheep. Stock owners—this liniment is worth your attention. No family should be without Centaur Liniment. Price 50 cents a bottle, large bottles $1.00.

J. B. ROSE & CO.,
53 Broadway, New York.

CASTORIA is more than a substitute for Castor Oil. It is the only *safe* article in existence which is certain to assimilate the food, regulate the bowels, cure wind-colic and produce natural sleep. It contains neither minerals, morphine or alcohol, and is pleasant to take. Children need not cry and mothers may rest. [mch26-6mos.

E. F. KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.—This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cost but little, purifies thes blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life. Everybody should have it.

For the cure of Weak Stomachs, General Debility, Indigestion, Disease of the Stomach, and for all classes requiring a tonic.

This wine includes the most agreeable and efficient Salt of Iron we possess—Citrate of Magnetic Oxide, combined with the most energetic of vegetable tonics—Yellow Peruvian Bark.

Do you want something to strengthen you?
Do you want a good appetite?
Do you want to get rid of nervousness?
Do you want energy?
Do you want to sleep well?
Do you want to build up your constitution?
Do you want to feel well?
Do you want a brisk and vigorous feeling?
If you do try KUNKEL'S BITTER WINE OF IRON.
I only ask a trial of this valuable tonic.
Beware of counterfeits, as Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is the only sure and effectual remedy in the known world for the permanent cure of Dyspepsia and Debility, and as there are a number of imitations offered to the public, I would caution the community to purchase none but the genuine article, manufactured by E. F. Kunkel, and having his stamp on the cork of every bottle. The very fact that others are attempting to imitate this valuable remedy proves its worth and speaks volumes in its favor.

Sold only in $1 bottles. Sold by Druggists and dealers everywhere.
August27-4t.

### CHILDREN OFTEN LOOK PALE

and Sick from no other cause than having worms in the stomach. BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy Worms without injury to the child, being perfectly WHITE, and free from all coloring or other injurious ingredients usually used in worm preparations.

CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists and Chemists, and dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box.
July16,1873-1y.

### THIRTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE

of an old Nurse. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is the prescription of one of the best Female Physicians and Nurses in the United States, and has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers and children, from the feeble infant of one week old to the adult. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child. We believe it to be the Best and Surest Remedy in World in all cases of Dysentery and Diarrhœa in Children, whether it arises from Teething or from any other cause. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None Genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS is on the outside wrapper. Sold by all Medicine Dealers.
July16,1873-1y.

### THE HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, AND FAMILY LINIMENT

is the best remedy in the world for the following complaints, viz.: Cramps in the Limbs and Stomach, Pain in the Stomach, Bowels or Side, Rheumatism in all its forms, Billious Colic, Neuralgia, Cholera, Dysentery, Colds, Fresh Wounds, Burns, Scalds, Sore Throat, Spinal Complaints, Sprains and Bruises, Chills and Fever. For internal and external use.

Its operation is not only to relieve the patient, but entirely removes the cause of the complaint. It penetrates and pervades the whole system, restoring healthy action to all its parts, and quickening the blood.

The Household Panacea is purely Vegetable and All Healing.

Prepared by CURTIS & BROWN,
No. 215 Fulton Street, New York.

For sale by all druggists.
July16,1873-1y.

### HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

It is over thirty years since this celebrated remedy was introduced to the American Public. During this time it has performed hundreds and thousands of the most astonishing cures, and its reputation and sale have now reached a point that far surpasses any remedy of the present or past ages. It has required this great reputation, not by a system of puffing, but by the actual merit of the article itself. If you are afflicted with any of the diseases for which it is recommended, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, or disorder of the Digestive Organs, it will not fail to sustain its reputation in your case. It is not an alcoholic drink, but a pure Medicinal Bitters that will do you good. For sale by all Druggists. Be sure you get "Hoofland's German Bitters." Johnston, Holloway & Co., Proprietors, 602 Arch St., Philadelphia. [July16,1873eow7m.No.4.

### AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. More than seventy-five per cent. of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect, such as sour stomach, sick headache, habitual costiveness, impure blood, heartburn, waterbrash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of the food after eating, low spirits, &c. Go to the Drug Store of John Read & Sons, Huntingdon, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.
Aug.20,1873-1y.

## New Advertisements.

### ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'

SAPOLIO

Is a substitute for Soap for all Household purposes, except washing clothes.

SAPOLIO

For Cleaning your House will save the labor of one cleaner. Give it a trial.

SAPOLIO

For Windows is better than Whiting or Water. No removing curtains and carpets.

SAPOLIO

Cleans Paint and Wood, in fact the entire house, better than Soap. No slopping. Saves labor. You can't afford to be without it.

SAPOLIO

For Scouring Knives is better and cleaner than Bath Brick. Will not scrath.

SAPOLIO

Is better than Soap and Sand for polishing Tinware. Brightens without scratching.

SAPOLIO

Polishes Brass and Copper utensils better than Acid or Oil and Rotten Stone.

SAPOLIO

For Washing Dishes and Glassware is invaluable. Cheaper than Soap.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains from Maple Mantels, Tables and Statuary, from Hard-finished Walls, and from China and Porcelain.

SAPOLIO

Removes Stains and Grease from Carpets and other woven fabrics.

*There is no one article known that will do so many kinds of work and do it as well as Sapolio. Try it.*

HAND SAPOLIO

A new and wonderful effective Toilet Soap, having no equal in this country or abroad.

HAND SAPOLIO

As an article for the Bath, "reaches the foundation" of all dirt, opens the pores and gives a healthy action and brilliant tint to the skin.

HAND SAPOLIO

Cleanses and Beautifies the Skin, instantly removing any stain or blemish from both hands and face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Is without a rival in the world for curing or preventing roughness and chapping of either hands or face.

HAND SAPOLIO

Removes Tar, Pitch, Iron or Ink Stains and Grease; for workers in Machine Shops, Mines, &c., is invaluable. For making the Skin White and Soft, and giving to it a "bloom of beauty," it is unsurpassed by by any Cosmetic known.

HAND SAPOLIO

Costs 10 to 15 cents per cake, and everybody should have it. You will like it.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY THESE GOODS.

Buy it of your merchant if he has it or will procure it for you. If not, then write for our pamphlet, "All about Sapolio," and it will be mailed free.

ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS'
20 PARK PLACE, N. Y. or No. 231 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburg, Pa.
May28,'73eow1y.

### DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OEFICE,

HUNTINGDON, PA., August 23, 1873.

Notice is herby given, that I have this day appointed J. Hall Musser, Deputy District Attorney. All business pertining to said office should hereafter be addressed to him.

H. CLAY MADDEN,
District Attorney of Huntingdon county, Pa.
August 27, 1873-1y.

### TAKE

SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
SIMMONS' SIMMONS' SIMMONS'
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
TAKE LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER
LIVER TAKE
LIVER TAKE
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!
REGULATOR! REGULATOR!

This unrivalled Medicine is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

PURELY VEGETABLE.

For FORTY YEARS it has proved its great valne in all diseases of the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys. Thousands of the good and great in all parts of the country vouch for its wonderful and peculiar power in purifying the Blood, stiululatinñ the torpid Liver and Bowels, and imparting new Life and Vigor to the whole system. *Simmon's Liver Regulator* is acknowledged to have no equal as a

LIVER MEDICINE.

It contains four medical elements, never united in the same happy propyrtion in any other preparation, viz: a gentle Cathartic, a wonderful Tonic, an unexceptionable Alterative and a certain Corrective of all impurities of the body. Such signal success has attended its use, that it is now regarded as the

GREAT UNFAILING SPECIFIC

for Liver Comploint and prinful offspring thereoi, to wit: Dyspepsia, Constipation, Jaundice, Billious attacks, Sick Headache, Colic, Depression of Spirits, Sour Stomach, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

Regulate the Liver and prevent

CHILLS AND FEVER.

*Simmons' Liver Regulator*

Is manufactured only by
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
Macon, Ga., and Philadelphia.

Price $1.00 per package; sent by mail, postage paid, $1.04. Prepared ready for use $1.00 and $1.50.

For sale by
JOHN READ & SONS,
Huntingdon, Pa.
June 11, 1873-1y.

### DRUGS, DRUGS, DRUGS.

S. S. SMITH & SON,

No. 616 PENN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

Dealers in

Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Toilet and Fancy Articles, Trusses, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Paints, Oils, Varnish, Carbon Oil Lamps, &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

Also, Agent for The Davis Vertical Feed Sewing Machine. Best in the world for all purposes.
Aug.20,1873.

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Aug.20-4t. Antistown, Blair co., Pa.

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Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Hoarseness, Pains or Soreness in the

# The Huntingdon Journal.

## Farm and Household.

### Telling a Sheep's Age.

The only correct way of determining the age of young sheep is by their teeth. After the last teeth have appeared, so that the "mouth is full" it will be impossible to determine the age with reliable certainty. Like neat cattle, sheep have no incisor teeth in the upper jaw. The age must be determined by the appearance of the incisor teeth of the lower jaw. At two months old all the incisors of the lower jaw have appeared. These incisors are retained until the animal is twelve or sixteen months old, when they begin to be displaced, just as children shed their teeth, but not all at once. The two central incisors are displaced and replaced and renewed first by permanent ones, which will have attained their growth when the animal is two years old, it will be seen that the two central incisors have usually attained their full size. The next year, one incisor on each side of the central pair will displace the first teeth, and will be pushed out even with the central ones. When the animal is between two and three years old, the next pair of incisors will be renewed. After three years have elasped another set of incisors will have appeared. Between the ages of four and five years old, it will be found impracticable to determine whether the age is five, six or seven; unless some of the incisors have begun to disappear. After the seventh or eighth year some of the side incisors begin to disappear entirely. If the teeth appear old and decayed, and some are entirely gone, we can safely conclude that the animal is over eight years old. Judging of the age beyond this period will be found no more reliable and shrewd guessing.—*Hearth and Home.*

### Interfering Horses.

A correspondent to the *American Agriculturist* writing upon the subject of interfering horses, or the cutting of the fetlock and leg by the shoe of the other foot says:

I have seen but few out of several hundred interfering horses that struck the opposite ankle with either the crust or hoof, the shoe, or the heelcork, and those were by the rest, good keeping, and hand-rubbing of the legs, thus showing that weakness and a loose shambling gait were the cause. When the crust of the hoof turns under on the inside and grows out on the outside, the horse will interfere. When such a shaped foot is seen some chalk should be rubbed on the hoof, and when the horse strikes and the foot is examined it will be found that the chalk has been rubbed off near the toe, and if the clinches of the nails are loose they will be found to have torn the skin of the opposite ankle. In such a case the hoof should be pared away on the outside as much as is safe, and the shoe set out on the inside so that the bearings of the foot will be equal on each side from the center as it rests upon the ground. The horse will not then interfere. A farrier who had the reputation of shoeing interfering horses so as to cure them tried this plan on a horse, and found that the chalk mark was rubbed off on the outside of the toe, and that two projecting clinches there had cut the opposite ankle. He pared the outside of the hoof and set on a shoe made very thin on the outside and very thick on the inside, and set well out on the inside with the heel wide. The interfering then ceased.

### Preparing the Land for Grass.

We are apt, very apt, to overlook that land intended for grass should receive more thorough culture than any other, because for years while in grass, it has not the advantage of the plow and other implements to stir the soil, but must rest and pack, and get more and more in a condition to keep out the air, and let in and pass off less readily the water. We should, therefore thoroughly prepare the soil. Plow as deeply as may be, and subsoil well; pulverize and enrich the soil—enriching it will make it more loose and mellow, and keep it longer in that condition, as well as increase, the yield. Such land will "catch" its seed, and if plentifully applied, will be certain under anything like favorable circumstances to form a thick set. A little top dressing, aided by the afterwath, which should never be fed close, will insure good crops—two cuttings a year. But let there be a cold, hard undersoil, and the seed put in the usual way—little of it and on harsh, reduced soil, without manure—what can be expected of it? Just what we can see; light crops, getting lighter each year until it will hardly pay harvesting. Such land, when the plow turns it down, will be found to be hard. The sod amounts to but little, whereas, in properly treated land, it will yield from sixty to seventy loads of manure per acre. A mellow seed bed, deeply loosened soil, well enriched, plenty of seed sown as early as possible, are the points to be secured in putting down grass land.

### What Underdraining Does.

It dries the soil. It moistens it. It makes it porous, and therefore mellow at the touch of the plow. It makes the land work easier. It warms the ground in cool weather, and cools it in over hot weather. It is edier in the spring, and later in in fall, in tillable condition. It assists the frost to a greater extent during the winter. Is indispensable to grow grain successfully, and grass that makes good butter and cheese. It is the cure of malaria; makes a country warmer; increases the value of land. It stands the heavy rains without harm, passing off the surplus water and retaining its fertility. It will bear stock on it earlier in the season, and sooner without harm after a rain. It is a comfort to know you have it. But, it must be done well. else there is a loss, often the loss of the whole labor.

### Feeding Corn to Pigs.

The *Stock Journal*, after giving a number of experiments in feeding corn to pigs, remarks that these statements show that there is within a fraction of twenty-four pounds of pork in a bushel of corn; and the effort of every farmer should be to get out as much as he can of it. And to do this, he must have the right kind of hogs, they must be placed in the condition, and fed in the right manner, with a view to profit.

A NEW USE FOR ONIONS.—A correspondent of the *Scientific American* commends onions as a specific against epidemics—not as an esculent, but sliced and kept in a sick room, where they absorb any atmospheric poison. They should be replaced by fresh ones every hour. It is noticed that in the room of a small-pox patient they will blister and decompose very rapidly, but will prevent the spread of the disease. Their application has also proved effective in the case of snake bites.

DRYING CORN.—Take the corn in just the right stage for drying, put in boiling water to check the milk; then take a sharp knife, cut down through each row of grains; turn the back of the knife and press the grain right out, leaving all the husk on the cob. It dries quickly and is very easily done.

## United States Laws.

(Published by Authority.)

LAWS
OF THE
UNITED STATES
PASSED AT THE
THIRD SESSION OF THE FORTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 56.]

AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1874, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That the following sums be and the same are hereby appropriated for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, namely:

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

For the public printing, for the public binding, and for paper for the public printing, two million dollars, and of the sum hereby appropriated printing and binding may be done by the Congressional Printer to the amounts following, namely:

For the Court of Claims, fourteen thousand dollars; for the Department of State, twenty-five thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, three hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars; for the War Department, one hundred thousand dollars; for the Navy Department, eighty-five thousand dollars; for the Interior Department, two hundred and twenty thousand dollars; for the Agricultural Department, twenty thousand dollars; for the Department of Justice and the Attorney-General's office, ten thousand dollars; for the Supreme Court of the United States, twenty five thousand dollars; for the supreme court of the District of Columbia, one thousand dollars; for the Post-Office Department, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars; and for both houses of Congress, one million dollars; and the amounts herein designated for the several Executive Departments may be distributed to the bureaus thereof at the discretion of the head of each Department, who shall certify such distribution to the Public Printer; and the last proviso to the act providing for printing and reporting the debates in Congress, approved April 2, 1872, is hereby repealed: Provided, That until a contract is made, the debates shall be printed by the Congressional Printer, under the direction of the Joint Committee on Public Printing on the part of the Senate.

For printing the preparatory circulars, and for printing and binding, at the Government Printing office, the report on life insurance statistics, made under authority of the Eighth International Congress, by William Barnes, a delegate from the United States, in accordance with the plan of publication adopted at the said congress, under the direction of the Secretary of State, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For lithographing, mapping, and engraving for both Houses of Congress, the Supreme Court, and the Court of Claims, fifty thousand dollars.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

FOR LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

For salaries of two superintendents of the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, at one thousand five hundred dollars each, three thousand dollars; and for one superintendent on the coasts of Cape Cod and of Block Island, Rhode Island, one thousand dollars.

For fifty-four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For seventeen keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For ten keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, two thousand dollars.

For pay of crews of experienced surfmen at such stations and for such periods as the Secretary of the Treasury may deem necessary and proper, eighty-five thousand dollars.

For establishing new life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, one hundred thousand dollars.

For contingencies of life-saving stations on the coast of the United States, fifteen thousand dollars. And that the Secretary of War be, and hereby is, authorized to establish signal-stations, at light-houses, at such of the life-saving stations on the lake or sea coasts as may be suitably located for that purpose, and to connect the same with such points as may be necessary for the proper discharge of the signal service by means of a suitable telegraph line in cases where no lines are in operation, to be constructed, maintained, and worked under the direction of the Chief Signal-Officer of the Army, or the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Treasury; and the use of the life-saving stations as signal stations shall be subject to such regulations as may be agreed upon by said officials; and the sum of thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to carry into effect this provision.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

For pay of thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, and sixty-three engineers and pilots employed, three hundred and sixty-one thousand three hundred dollars.

For rations for officers: Thirty-four captains, one hundred and one lieutenants, sixty-three engineers and pilots, twenty-five thousand five hundred and eighty-three dollars and forty cents.

For pay of crews: Eight hundred and sixty petty officers, seamen, cooks, stewards, boys, coal-passers, and firemen, two hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred and forty-eight rations, at thirty-three cents, including the lingue equivalent, ninety-eight thousand five hundred and eighty-seven dollars.

For fuel for thirty-eight vessels, repairs, and outfits for same, ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for same, traveling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department, commutation of quarters, and contingent expenses, including wharfage, towage, dockage, freight, advertising and surveys, and miscellaneous expenses which cannot be included under special heads, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

For supplying deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to sell the marine hospital grounds and unfinished cast iron hospital buildings, located in the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, and out of the proceeds of said sale to purchase a more healthful site for a marine hospital, at a point which shall be convenient of access to and from the port of New Orleans, and to erect thereon a pavilion marine hospital of one hundred and fifty bed capacity, with the necessary auxiliary structures, Provided, That in case the materials of the iron hospital buildings can with advantage be used in the construction of other government buildings now being erected, said moperials may be so used, and the amount of the money value thereof, which shall be determined by the Secretary of the Treasurer, is hereby appropriated, for the purposes of the new hospital, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.

For paper, engraving, printing, express charges, and other expenses of making and issuing the national currency, one hundred thousand dollars.

For replacing mutilated, defaced, mutilated circulating notes of national banking associations, and for engraving and preparing in such manner and on such paper and of such form and design as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, new circulating notes for such associations to replace notes of a design and denomination now successfully counterfeited, six hundred thousand dollars, Provided, That each of said national banking associations shall reimburse the treasury the costs of the circulating notes furnished under this provision.

For expenses in detecting and bring to trial and punishment parsons engaged in counterfeiting treasury notes, bonds, national bank notes, and other securities of the United States, and the coinage thereof, and for detecting other frauds upon the fievernment, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

JUDICIARY.

For defraying the expenses of the courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia; jurors and witnesses and expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States; for the safekeeping of prisoners; and for the expenses which may be incurred in the enforcement of the act relating to the right of citizens to vote, of February twenty eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy one, or any acts amendatory thereof or supplementary thereto, three million dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to purchase of Little, Brown and Company two thousand of the seventeenth volume of the United States States at Large for distribution, agreeably to the to the act of Congress directing the distribution of the other volumes, seven thousand dollars.

For the support and maintenance of convicts transferred from the District of Columbia, ten thousand dollars.

For defraying claims under contracts with Sexics of fourth July, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General, ten thousand dollars.

For this sum, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney General in the detection and prosecution of crimes against the United States, fifty thousand dollars.

For defraying expenses of the prosecution and collection of claims due the United States to be disbursed under the direction of the Attorney General, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the repair of the City Hall building and ventilation of the rooms occupied by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, two thousand five hundred dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For continuing the collection of statistics of mines and mining, to be laid before Congress, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the preparation and publication of the maps, charts, geological sections, and other engravings necessary to illustrate the annual and final reports of the United States geological survey of the Territories, seventy thousand dollars, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, to be available for immediate use.

That the sum of ten thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary is hereby appropriated to enable Prof. J. W. Powell to prepare his materials, and to present to Congress at its next session a report of the survey of the Colorado of the west and its tributaries.

For continuing the investigation into the causes of the decrease of the food fishes of the coast and the lakes of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For a plan for a new building for a Library of Congress five thousand dollars; and the selection of a plan, together with the location and supervision of said building, shall be in charge of a commission to consist of the chirman of the Joint Committee on the Library, the chairman of the Committee on Public Building and Grounds of the Senate, and the Librarian of Congress.

To enable the Clerk of the House of Representatives to pay thirteen crippled and disabled soldiers now in the employment of the Doorkeeper of the House, from March 4, 1873, to December 1, 1873, twelve thousand six hundred dollars.

For furniture, and repairs of the same, for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For fuel, lights, and water and miscellaneous items for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For heating apparatus for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department one hundred thousand dollars.

For vaults, safes and locks for public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department seventy five thousand dollars.

For photograph, engraving and printing under the control of the Treasury Department five thousand dollars.

For construction and verification of standard weights for measure for the custom houses of the United States and for the several States, and of metric standards for the States, twelve thousand dollars.

For pay of custodians and janitors of public buildings under the control of the Treasury Department, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to collect captured and abandoned property of the United States, and to collect proofs and preserve all vouchers, papers, records and evidence and to take testimony as the claims against the United States, to be paid only upon the certificate of the commissioners of claimt seventy thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Navy to deposit with the assistant treasurer of the United States, at Washington city the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, subject to the order of the United States district court for District of Columbia, in the case of the United States against the reble steamer Sumter, in prize, said sum is hereby appropriated.

To purchase land adjoining the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, and for improving the same for the purpose of extending the area and creating additional convenience for quarters, forty five thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary; but no money shall be paid for said land until the State of Maryland has ceded jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

For the expenses of the Joint Select Committee on Alleged Outrages in the Southern States, the sum of one thousand and eighty seven dollars and twenty cents, the said sum to be carried for the purpose to the contingent fund of the Senate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

PUBLIC LANDS.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Louisiana, fuel, books stationery and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Minnesota, fuel, books stationery and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Kansas, fuel, books, stationery and other incidental expenses two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of New Mexico Territory, fuel, books stationery and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, seven thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyer general of Idaho Territory, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Utah Territory fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand dollars.

For rent of office of surveyor general of Arizona Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, two thousand five hundred dollars.

SURVEYING THE PUBLIC LANDS.

For surveying the public lands in Louisiana, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for township and eight dollars for section lines, eighteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Florida, at rates not exceeding ten dollars per linear mile for standard, seven dollars for township, and six dollars for section lines, twelve thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Dakota Territory, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, eighty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Montana Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas, at rates not exceeding twelve dollars per linear mile for standard lines, nine dollars for township, and eight dollars for section lines, sixty thousand dollars, said amount to be available from and after the passage of this act.

For surveying the public lands in Colorado Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, eighty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Idaho Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear for standard lines, twelve dollars for townsip, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thusand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in New Mexico Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per liner mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, thirty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Arizona Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, fourteen dollars for township, and twelve dollars for section lines, forty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Utah Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard lines, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Nevada, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Wyoming Territory, at rates not exceeding fifteen dollars per linear mile for standard, twelve dollars for township, and ten dollars for section lines, fifty thusand dollars.

For survey of the western boundry of Wyoming Territory, at a rate not exceeding fifty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance two hundred and seventy seven miles, thirteen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For survey of so much of the south boundry of Colorado Territory as lies between the twenty fifth and twenty sixth meridian, west of Washington, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance sixty miles, two thousand four hundred dollars.

For survey of so much of the eastern boundry of New Mexico as lies between the northwest corner of Texas and the thirty seventh parallel of north latitude, at a rate not exceeding forty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance thirty five miles, one thousand four hundred dollars.

For survey of the boundary between the Territories of Idaho and Washington, at a rate not exceeding sixty dollars per linear mile, estimated distance one hundred and eighty miles, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For occasional examinations of the public surveys in the several surveying districts, in order to test the accuracy of the work in the field, ten thousand dollars.

For expenses of survey, appraisement, and other contingent expenses for carrying out the provisions of the act of February 24, 1871, providing for the sale of the useless military reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For survey of exterior boundaries of Indian reservations and sub-dividing portions of the same, two hundred thousand dollars.

EXPENSES OF THE COLLECTION OF REVENUE FROM SALES OF PUBLIC LANDS.

For salaries and commissions of regi ters of land offices, and receivers of public moneys at ninety-two land-offices four hundred and ninety-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For incidental expenses of the land offices, including rents fifty-five thousand and forty dollars.

For expenses of depositing moneys received from sales of public lands, thirteen thousand dollars.

To meet the expenses of suppressing depredations upon the timber on the public lands, eight thousand dollars.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary to defray the expenses connected with the appraisal and sale of the tracts of land in the State of Nebraska, belonging to the Omaha, Pawnee, Otoe and Missouria, and the Sac and Fox of Missouri tribes of Indians, in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act fot the relief of certain tribes of Indians in the Northern superintendency," approved June 10, 1872, twenty thousand dollars, said amount to be reimbursed from the proceeds of the sale of said lands.

METROPOLITAN POLICE.

For salaries and other necessary expenses of the metropolitan police for the District of Columbia, two hundred and seven thousand five hundred and thirty dollars: Provided, That a further sum, amounting to one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and sixty-five dollars, shall be paid to defray the expenses of the said metropolitan police force by the cities of Washington and Georgetown, and the county of Washington, beyond the limits of said cities, in the District of Columbia, in the proportion corresponding to the number of privates allotted severally to said precincts; and the corporate authorities of said cities, and the proper authorities of the District of Columbia, are hereby authorized and required to levy a special tax, not exceeding one-third of one per centum, which shall be specially deposited once in each week, as such collections are made, to be appropriated and expended for said purpose only, for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1874: Provided further, That the annual report of the board of metropolitan police commissioners shall hereafter be made to the Attorney-General of the United States, who shall also be charged with the disbursement of this appropriation.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

For the support, clothing, medical and moral treatment of the insane of the army and navy, revenue-cutter, and volunteer service, who may have become insane since their entry into the service of the United States, and of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, in the Government Hospital for the Insane, including five hundred dollars for books, stationery, and incidental expenses, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements of the hospital buildings, twenty thousand dollars.

For the erection of a stock barn on one of the outlying farms of the institution, and a hay barn on the other outlying farm, and of a poultry house within the hospital inclosure, nine thousand dollars.

For the erection, lighting heating and furnishing of a detached building to contain tailors', shoemakers', and mattress-makers' shops and store-rooms, and dormitories for mechanics and farm-laborers, without families, ten thousand dollars.

For moving, repairing and building cottages for the occupation of the employees of the hospital having families, five thousand seven hundred and twelve dollars and twenty-two cents.

For completion of the roads and walks in the exercise-grounds of the patients, two thousand dollars.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

For the support of the institution, including salaries and incidental expenses, the maintenance of the beneficiares of the United States, and five hundred dollars for books and illustrative apparatus, forty-eight thousand dollars.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN AND LYING-IN ASYLUM, AND OTHER CHARITIES.

For the support of the Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum, over and above the probable amount which will be received from pay-patient, twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars.

To aid in the support of the Children's Hospital of Washington, District of Columbia, five thousand dollars.

For care, support, and medical treatment of seventy-five transient paupers, medical and surgical patients, in some proper medical institution in the city of Washington, under a contract to be formed with such institution, fifteen thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, under the direction of the Secretary of War.

For the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Washington city, District of Columbia, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That hereafter no child or children shall be admitted into said home except "the destitute orphans of soldiers and sailors who have died in the late war on behalf of the Union of these States," as provided for in section three of the act entitled "An act to incorporate the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home," approved July 25, 1866: And provided further, That no child not an invalid shall remain in said home after having attained the age of sixteen years.

To aid in the erection of a building for a hospital in the city of Washington, under the charge and control of an incorporated association in said city, known as the Sisterhood of Saint John, twenty-five thousand dollars are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be paid to the said association.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

For fitting up the new halls required for the government collections, fifteen thousand dollars.

For steam heating apparatus for the same twelve thousand dollars.

CAPITOL EXTENSION.

For continuing the work on the Capitol, and for general care and repairs thereof, sixty five thousand dollars.

For constructing coal vaults within the open space at the east front of the Capitol, between the wings and old building, sixteen thousand dollars; and for connecting the Capitol by telegraph, to be used solely for public business with all the Departments of government and the Government Printing office in the city of Washington, eight thousand dollars.

For grading and paving the streets and footways around the Capitol, and running from Pennsylvania avenue to B streets north and south, to the line of the east front of the Capitol, and for improving the grounds with that area, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For ten thousand eight hundred and forty four square feet of land on South Capitol and South B streets, with the buildings standing thereon, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be to the trustees of the Israel African Methodist Episcopal Church, whenever they shall in due and legal form transfer to the United States a good and sufficient title to said land and premises.

For alteration and refitting the hall of the House of Representatives for accommodation of the increased number of members and the better ventilation and lighting thereof to be expended under the supervision of the Architect of the House, forty thousand dollars.

BOTANICAL GARDEN.

For the construction of a brick wall and iron fence along First street between Pennsylvania and Maryland avenues, and for gateways on same line, nine thousand five hundred dollars.

For taking down and rebuilding fence along Maryland avenue and Third street, to conform to new grade, four thousand dollars.

For completing the new conservatory by erecting an octagon at the eastern end to conform to that at the western end seventeen thousand five hundred dollars.

SURVEY OF THE COAST.

For continuing the survey of the western coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians, and pay and rations of engineers of steamers engaged in the work, two hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs and maintenance of the complement of vessels used in the Coast Survey fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the publication of the observations made in the progress of Coast Survey, including compensation for civilians engaged in the work, the publication to be made at the Government Printing office, ten thousand dollars.

LIGHT-HOUSE ESTABLISHMENT.

For salaries of eight hundred and ninety three light house keepers and light beacon keepers and their assistants five hundred and thirty five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses in refitting and improving light houses and buildings connected therewith, two hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, two thousand dollars.

For seamen's wages' rations, repairs, salaries and incidental expenses of twenty-two light-ships and seven relief light-vessels, two hundred and seventeen thousand seven hundred and thirty-two dollars and fifty cents.

For repairs and incidental expenses in renewing, refitting and improving fog signals and buildings connected therewith, fifty thousand dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, renewing, and supplying losses of buoys, spindles, and daybeacons, and for chains, sinkers, and similar necessaries, three hundred thousand dollars.

FOR LIGHT-HOUSES, BEACONS AND FOG-SIGNALS.

For rebuilding the upper part of the light-house tower at Nash's island, coast of Maine, three thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the upper part of the light-house tower at Seguin island, coast of Maine, five thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the west light house at Cape Elizabeth, coast of Maine, thirty thousand dollars.

For replacing day beacons destroyed by the ice on the coast of Maine and Massachusetts, thirty thousand dollars.

For a steam fog signal at the Highlands, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For a steam fog signal (to guide into a harbor of refuge) at Race point, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, five thousand dollars.

For a steam fog signal at the mouth of the Atchafalaya river, Louisiana, fifteen thou-and dollars.

For placing a light on Muscle Bed beacon, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, three thousand dollars.

For new dwelling at Conimicut light-house, Narragansett bay, Rhode Island, fifteen thousand dollars: Provided, That upon the completion of said dwelling the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to sell, at public auction, after due notice, and either in one parcel or divided into lots, the land constituting the site of the old light-station at Nayat point.

For wharf and boat house at Pumham rock, Providence river, Rhode Island, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For a fog signal at New London, Connecticut, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For completing the light house at Race rock, Long Island sound, seventy-five thousand dollars.

For day beacon at Black Ledge, entrance to New London, Connecticut, five thousand dollars.

For protecting the foundations of the light houses at Calves Island, Rockway's beach, and Devil's wharf, Connecticut river, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For commencing a light house on Southwest Ledge, entrance to New Haven harbor, Connecticut, fifty thousand dollars.

For the construction of a light house to take the place of the light-ship at Stratford shoals, Long Island sound, fifty thousand dollars.

For protecting the site of eass beacon and fog-signal at Sandy Hook, New York harbor, twenty thousand dollars; and the fog-bell authorized by act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, to be placed at Fort Hamilton, New York harbor, may be placed at any point in the Narrows which the Light House board may select.

For caterns, coping of exterior walls, and the completion of other works of improvement at the light house supply depot, Staten Island, New York, five thousand dollars.

For commencing the construction of a light house to replace the light-ship at Cross Ledge shoal, Delaware bay, fifty thousand dollars.

For a light house on or near the south end of Pea Patch Island, Delaware river, eight thousand dollars.

For completing the range-lights for Craighill channel, Chesapeake bay, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For re-establishing the light at Love point, Chesapeake bay, ten thousand dollars.

For commencing the construction of a light-house at Ship John shoal, Delaware bay, fifty thousand dollars.

For completion of the first order iron light house at Trinity shoal, Gulf of Mexico, forty thousand dollars.

For completion of a coast light at Matagorda island, Texas, twelve thousand dollars.

For a lake coast light, at or near Thirty Mile point, Lake Ontario, New York, thirty thousand dollars.

For rebuilding the light house at Ashtabula, Ohio, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For pier head lights on the lakes, twenty thousand dollars.

For completion of a second order light house at Grosse point, Lake Michigan, Illinois, fifteen thousand dollars.

For a light house at L'Anse, ten thousand dollars.

For a light house on the Isle Royal, Lake Superior, twenty thousand dollars.

For a lake coast light on Outer Island, Lake Superior, forty thousand dollars.

For a light house on Poverty island, Lake Michigan, eighteen thousand dollars.

For a lake coast light at Twin River point, Wisconsin, Lake Michigan, forty thousand dollars.

For a fog signal at Marquette, Lake Superior, four thousand dollars.

For building a light house at Port Austin, Saginaw bay, ten thousand dollars.

For building a small light and fog signal at the mouth of the Columbia river, Fregon, thirty thousand dollars.

For building of a fog signtl at New Dungeness, Straits of Fuca, Washington Territory, eight thousand dollars.

For building a relief light ship for general service, thirty five thousand dollars.

For a steam fog signal at or near Point Montara, coast of California, fifteen thousand dollars.

UNDER THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For completion of the building for the custom house and post office at Rockland, Maine, seventy five thousand dollars.

For purchase of site and construction of a building for the custom house at Fall River, Massachusetts, two hundred thousand dollars.

For continuing the work on the new State, War, and Navy Departments building, one million five hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of the building for the court house and post office at New York city, fencing, grading, sewers, and similar necessaries, one million nine hundred thousand dollars.

For continuation of construction of the building for court house and post office at Columbia, South Carolina, one hundred thousand dollars.

For completion of the building for the custom house at New Orleans, Louisiana, one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

For purchase of a site for the building for custom house and post office at Cincinnati, Ohio, seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuation of construction of the building for the custom house and sub treasury at Chicago, Illinois, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For completion of the building for the court house and post office at Omaha, Nebraska, seventy one thousand dollars.

For building for appraiser's stores, and other purposes, at San Francisco, California, four hundred and eight thousand dollars.

For completion of the building for the custom house at Portland, Oregon, seyegty six thousand dollars.

For continuation of construction of the building for the custom house and court house and post office at St. Louis, Missouri, one million dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to obtain by purchase or by condemnation in the courts of the State of Massachusetts, the several lots of land lying easterly of the present site of the new post office in Boston and bounded by said site, Water street, Congress street, Milk street, upon the lines of said streets as they are now established or may hereafter be established by the process of law, and for repairing the injuries to the post office building caused by fire, and to extend the building over said site, eight hundred thousand dollars: And provided, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall make no purchase of land under this provision, until the city of Boston shall cause the triangular space between Congress, Pearl, Milk, and Washington streets to be opened to the public, and graded and paved at the expense of the city, and shall widen Milk and Water streets, where the buildings have been destroyed by fire, to a width of at least sixty feet.

For the mints of the United States:

For wages of workmen, from April 1, to June 30, 1873, thirty one thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For ordinary expenses of the same period, fifteen thousand dollars.

For wages of workmen for fiscal year ending June 30, 1874, one hundred and twenty five thousand dollars.

To enable the President of the United States to perfect and put in force such rules regulating the civil service as may from time to time be adopted by him, there is hereby reappointed any balance of the appropriation for the same object, for the current fiscal year remaining unexpended at the close of said fiscal year.

That section one of an act approved July twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, be so amended as to read as follows: "That the laws of the United States relating to customs, commerce, and navigation, and sections twenty and twenty-one of 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with Indian Tribes and to preserve peace on the frontiers,' approved March twenty eighteen hundred and sixty seven, so far as the same may be applicable thereto."

Approved, March 3, 1873.

## Travellers' Guide.

### HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

**Summer Arrangement.**

On and after Sunday, August 14, 1873, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

| Up Trains. Accom. | Up Trains. Mail | Stations. | Down Trains Accom | Down Trains Mail |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| P. M. | A. M. | | A. M. | P. M. |
| LE 6 15 | LE 7 45 | Huntingdon | AR 6 50 | AR 9 20 |
| 6 29 | 7 59 | Long Siding | 6 45 | 9 15 |
| 6 53 | 8 00 | McCondlestown | 6 35 | 9 13 |
| 6 40 | 8 05 | Pleasant Grove | 6 29 | 8 58 |
| 6 51 | 8 50 | Marklesburg | 6 15 | 8 45 |
| 7 01 | 8 20 | Coffee Run | 6 06 | 8 35 |
| 7 08 | 8 35 | Rough and Ready | 5 58 | 8 28 |
| 7 15 | 8 41 | Cove | 5 49 | 8 20 |
| 7 18 | 8 50 | Fishers Summit | 5 46 | 8 17 |
| 7 25 | 8 53 | Saxton | 5 30 | 8 00 |
| 7 50 | 9 10 | Riddlesburg | 5 15 | 7 45 |
| 7 55 | 9 25 | Hopewell | 5 10 | 7 38 |
| 8 10 | 9 32 | Pipers Run | 4 58 | 7 26 |
| 8 15 | 9 45 | Bratlier's Siding | 4 50 | 7 20 |
| 8 21 | 9 50 | Tatesville | 4 43 | 7 12 |
| 8 26 | 9 57 | B. Run Siding | 4 38 | 7 09 |
| 8 32 | 10 01 | Everett | 4 33 | 7 03 |
| 8 49 | 10 15 | Mount Dallas | 4 25 | 6 55 |
| 9 00 | 11 35 | BEDFORD | 4 05 | 6 35 |

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LE 9 20 | LE 7 40 | Saxton | 5 25 | AR 7 55 |
| 9 25 | 7 55 | Coalmont | 5 10 | 7 40 |
| 9 40 | 8 07 | Crawford | 5 05 | 7 35 |
| 9 50 | 8 10 | Dudley | 4 55 | 7 28 |
| AR 10 15 | | Broad Top City | 4 35 | |

G. F. GAGE, Supt.

### PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.

BEDFORD DIVISION,

On and after June 30, 1873, Passenger Trains will leave Bedford, as follows, viz:

6.35 a. m. Huntingdon Mail.
9.30 a. m. Mt. Dalias Accommodation.
10.40 a. m. Cumberland Express.
1.40 a. m. State Line Accommodation.
5.05 p. m. Huntingdon Express.

Trains arrive at Bedford, as follows, viz.:

From Huntingdon, at 11.15 a. m. and 8.55 p. m.
From Bridgeport, at 8.30 a. m. and 3.05 p. m.
From Cumberland at.....7.25 p. m.

W. H. BROWN,
Superintendent Bedford Division.
G. CLINTON GARDNER,
General Superintendent.


## Dry-Goods and Groceries.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } B. F. ISENBERG, J. G. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

*Wholesale and Retail Dealers in*

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

IRON, NAILS, STEEL, GLASS, SALT, PLASTER, CEMENT, OAKUM, PITCH, &C., &C.

WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.
Flour and Feed constantly on hand.
*Cash paid for all kinds of grain.*

White Pine and Hemlock Lumber of all sizes. Boards, Shingles, Lath, Pickets, Flooring, Siding, Sash, Door Frames, &c., &c., constantly on h